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September 15, 1993

Ms. Anne Olberding
Site Assessment Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region VII Superfund Branch
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Re: EPA Contract No. 68-W8-0122

Draft Site Inspection Prioritization (SIP) Report for the Litton Systems, Inc. Advanced Circuitry Division Site Springfield, Missouri CERCLIS No. MOD007152903 EPA Work Assignment No. 53-7JZZ Jacobs Project No. 12-D253-12

Dear Ms. Olberding:

Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. (Jacobs) was tasked by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to evaluate the Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division (Litton) site (CERCLIS No. MOD007152903) as a potential candidate for an Expanded Site Inspection (ESI) under the Site Inspection Prioritization (SIP) guidelines. The evaluation included a review of EPA and state file material, and a review of potential contaminant receptor information. The SIP Report is included as an attachment to this letter.

SITE BACKGROUND

The Litton site is located in the northwestern portion of the City of Springfield at 4811 Kearney Street, Greene County, Missouri. The site, which is approximately 50 acres in size, is currently owned by Litton Precision Products, Inc. and Litton Industries, Inc. who purchased the site property in three different parcels between 1963 and 1964 from the Industrial Development Corporation, the City of Springfield, and Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Prescott. Until the time of purchase, the site property was either vacant or utilized for agricultural purposes. Litton has manufactured printed circuit boards on-site since approximately 1963. The circuit boards were plated with copper, nickel, pyrophosphate, rhodium, gold, and tin. Plating wastewater generated on-site was disposed in various pits, ponds, lagoons, and sinkholes in and around the site property. Estimates of the quantity of plating wastewater generated vary from 200,000 gallons per day (gpd) to 34,000 gpd after waste reduction methods were implemented. In 1982, Litton was connected to the City of Springfield sewer system and ceased on-site disposal of plating wastewater. An estimated total of 193,800,000 gallons of plating wastewater may have been disposed on-site. The site is currently active.

In 1972, Litton received an operating permit from the Missouri Clean Water Commission. Plating wastewater was originally disposed by irrigation onto a small portion of the site and discharged to an on-site sinkhole. Shortly after the site began operating, storage and settling ponds were constructed for plating wastewater to be discharged through a series of terraces into a pit. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) issued Litton a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit in December 1974. The NPDES permit expired on January 17, 1975 when Litton received the MDNR's approval to construct and operate a new discharge system in which plating wastewater was discharged into a newly constructed lagoon and land-applied to a two-acre portion of the site. After the new discharge system was constructed, use of the storage and settling ponds was discontinued. Accumulated sludges were removed from the ponds and disposed at an approved facility. A sludge pit and an acid disposal pit were also cleaned up in the late 1970s.

The MDNR first conducted an inspection of Litton on September 25, 1979. MDNR discovered that plating wastewater, which was discharged to the lagoon system, was overflowing and releasing wastes into a nearby sinkhole. The following September, the MDNR issued Litton a Consent Order requiring the discharge of plating wastewater to cease. On March 24, 1981 the MDNR conducted a sampling investigation of the Litton site and collected six water samples. Four samples of standing water were collected from three on-site ponds designated as Ponds A, B, and C, and a sanitary lagoon. Two groundwater samples were collected from two monitoring wells located on-site. No information was available in the file material regarding the installation of these monitoring wells. The samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOC). Several VOCs were detected at high concentrations in all of the samples.

The MDNR conducted another sampling investigation at the Litton site on May 20, 1981 in order to determine the source of the VOCs detected in the March 24, 1981 sampling investigation and to evaluate the effect of the VOCs on local groundwater. Two groundwater samples were collected from the on-site monitoring wells, and ten surface water samples were collected: six from nearby springs; one from the Little Sac River; and three from Ponds A. C, and the sanitary lagoon. The samples collected were analyzed for VOCs. High concentrations of several VOCs were detected in all of the samples except for three spring samples, one of which was collected as a background sample.

On March 26, 1982, the MDNR issued an Emergency Directive to Litton requiring them to cease and correct the imminent hazard caused by the sludges and wastewater in Pond A. Pond A was closed later in 1982. On November 10, 1982 the EPA approved Litton's closure report for Pond A, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) closure was granted. That same year the accumulated sludges in the lagoon (constructed in 1975) were removed and disposed at an approved facility. The lagoon was dozed in after the sludges were removed. The file material indicated that a pretreatment system was installed around this time which reduced the quantity of plating wastes generated at the site. Litton was connected to the Springfield municipal sewer system in 1982.

The MDNR conducted another sampling investigation of the Litton site on January 27, 1988. Three composite surface soil samples were collected from the site property (one of which was designated as a background sample); one sediment sample and one surface water sample were collected from Ritter Spring west; and three groundwater samples were collected from nearby private wells. All of the samples were analyzed for VOCs and metals. In addition, the water samples were analyzed for base/neutral/acid extractables (BNA). High concentrations of metals were detected in all of the soil samples except for the background sample. The levels of total lead detected in the site soils exceeded the Missouri Department of Health's (MDOH) recommended safe soil level of 238 parts per million (ppm). Two VOCs were also detected at high concentrations in two of the soil samples. Moderate levels of metals were detected in the water samples, and a few VOCs were detected in the water samples at high concentrations. The level of trichloroethylene (TCE) detected in the surface water sample collected from Ritter Spring exceeded the

MDOH's safe drinking water level of 5 μ g/L and EPA's drinking water standards maximum contamination level of 0.005 mg/L.

The MDNR completed a Cleanup Assessment for the Litton site on December 14, 1989 based upon the results of the January 27, 1988 sampling investigation. Although the total lead content in the site soils was high, it did not fail the Toxicity Extraction Procedure (TEP) test, and it could not be characterized as a RCRA hazardous waste because it could not be identified as a constituent generated from a listed waste. In addition, the exact source of TCE contamination found in Ritter Spring West is inconclusive because several industries in the area utilize TCE. Therefore, the MDNR determined that conditions at the Litton site did not currently warrant its listing on the Missouri Registry of Confirmed Abandoned or Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites (The Registry).

Litton hired SCS Engineers to conduct a sampling investigation of the site between January 21 and 26, 1991. SCS Engineers installed seven monitoring wells and collected 14 groundwater samples (seven from the newly installed monitoring wells and seven from pre-existing monitoring wells). No information was available in the file material indicating when the seven pre-existing monitoring wells were installed. Nine surface soil samples were also collected. The samples were analyzed for metals, VOCs, and BNAs. The soil samples contained low concentrations of metals and low concentrations of a few VOCs. The groundwater samples contained low concentrations of metals and high concentrations of various VOCs.

On August 3, 1993, the MDNR and Litton entered into a Consent Agreement with the following stipulations: Litton will investigate, develop, design, and implement a remedial and monitoring program; the MDNR will utilize a site-specific cleanup assessment provided by the MDOH to determine appropriate cleanup levels for the site; and if the remedial actions do not result in a satisfactory cleanup level, the MDNR will pursue listing of the site on The Registry.

GROUNDWATER PATHWAY

The Litton site is located within a four- to five-square mile, internally drained area characterized by karst geology. Nearly all precipitation that falls in the area enters the groundwater system. Numerous groundwater samples have been collected from on-site monitoring wells and nearby private wells. The sample results indicate that groundwater contamination has resulted from waste disposal activities associated with the site. Groundwater usage within a four-mile radius of the site is moderate.

The City of Springfield has three municipal wells, two of which are located within a four-mile radius of the site. All three of these wells are utilized as back-up wells and contribute an average of one percent of the total potable water supply for the City of Springfield. The other 99 percent is supplied by surface water intakes. The total population which receives drinking water from the City of Springfield is approximately 150,000, and an apportioned population of 500 receive drinking water from each of the municipal wells. A review of well logs indicated that a total of 86 private residential wells are located within a four-mile radius of the site, and the estimated population receiving drinking water from these private wells is 209. The estimated total population utilizing groundwater within four miles of the site is 1,709.

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY

Numerous surface water samples have been collected from standing water in pits, ponds, and lagoons onsite as well as from nearby surface water bodies. The sample results indicate that standing water on-site is contaminated, and some of the nearby surface water bodies contained similar contaminants; however, given the distance from the site to the nearest surface water, it is difficult to determine if off-site surface water contamination is attributable to the Litton site. The nearest surface water body is the Little Sac River which is three miles north of the site.

There is no overland flow pathway from the site to surface water; however, wastewater disposed at the site and precipitation that falls in the area of the site enters sinkholes or percolates into the ground. The majority of the water is funneled to four spring outlets approximately three miles north of the site. These springs include Ritter Spring West, Williams Spring, Fantastic Caverns Spring, and Bunge Spring. All of these springs feed the nearby Little Sac River. The Little Sac River flows northwesterly from the springs for more than 15 miles. The City of Springfield receives 99 percent of its municipal water supply from four surface water intakes. One intake is located on the James River near Pearson Creek, one intake is located on McDaniel Lake near the dam, a third intake is located at Fulbright Spring, and one intake is located on Fellows Lake near the dam. There are no surface water intakes within 15 miles downstream of the point where the site's four spring outlets enter the Little Sac River. The Little Sac River supports many species of fish. Aquatic sensitive environments are also known to exist in the area of the site including the Ozark cavefish (Amblyopsis rosae) and the Missouri bladderpod (Lesquerella filiformis) which are both listed as federally threatened and state endangered species.

SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY

Extensive soil sampling has been conducted at the site. The sample results indicate that soil contamination has resulted from waste disposal activities at the site. The site is located in an industrial area on the outskirts of the City of Springfield. Although the area is primarily industrial, pasture lands as well as residential properties also exist in the vicinity of the site. There are no residences, schools, or day-care centers within 200 feet of the site, and the nearest resident is located approximately 1,500 feet south of the site. The approximate population within one mile of the site is 126.

AIR PATHWAY

Air sampling has not been performed at the site; however, a release of site contaminants into the air is not expected due to the nature of the wastes. The total population within a four-mile radius of the site is approximately 24,012. The Black-tailed jackrabbit (Lepus californicus), a state endangered and federally threatened species, is known to live in the vicinity of the site.

CONCLUSIONS

Sampling activities conducted at the site indicate that on-site soils and groundwater have become contaminated as a result of waste disposal activities at the facility. Since the nearest surface water is three miles from the site and several industrial facilities are located in the area, it will be difficult to determine if off-site surface water contamination is attributable to the site even if additional surface water samples are collected. Although air samples have not been collected at the site, air contamination is not expected to result from the site because of the nature of the waste sources. It is anticipated that additional site characterization activities would not affect the existing site assessment results because the Litton site has already been extensively investigated. The Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division site has recently entered into a Consent Agreement with the MDNR which requires Litton to remediate the site to cleanup levels specified by MDNR.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact either of the undersigned at (913) 492-9218 for further clarification and/or discussion.

Sincerely,

Carolyn McManigal ARCS Site Manager

Carolyn McManigal

Fred D. Reynolds, P.E. ARCS Program Manager

Attachments: SIP Report

cc: Pete Culver

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY ALTERNATIVE REMEDIAL CONTRACTING STRATEGY REGIONS VI, VII, VIII

DRAFT
SITE INSPECTION PRIORITIZATION REPORT
FOR THE
LITTON SYSTEMS, INC., ADVANCED CIRCUITY DIVISION
SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI
CERCLIS NO. MOD007152903

EPA CONTRACT NO. 68-W8-0122 EPA WORK ASSIGNMENT NO. 53-7JZZ EPA REGION VII

JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP INC. 10901 WEST 84TH TERRACE, SUITE 210 LENEXA, KANSAS 66214 (913) 492- 9218 PROJECT NO. 12-D253-12

SEPTEMBER 1993

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DRAFT SITE INSPECTION PRIORITIZATION REPORT LITTON SYSTEMS, INC., ADVANCED CIRCUITRY DIVISION SITE SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI CERCLIS No. MOD007152903

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc. (Jacobs) was tasked by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to evaluate the Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division (Litton) site (CERCLIS No. MOD007152903) as a potential candidate for an Expanded Site Inspection (ESI) using the Site Inspection Prioritization (SIP) guidelines. The evaluation included a review of EPA and state file material, and a review of target information. Hazard Ranking System (HRS) scoring was performed using the PA Scoresheet methodology and the PREscore methodology (Appendix A).

The site score assigned using the PA Scoresheet methodology was greater than 28.5; therefore, the PREscore methodology was subsequently used to more accurately score the site. A waste characteristics score of 100 was assigned based on two sources: a two-acre tract of land upon which wastewater was irrigated and a 71,250-cubic foot wastewater disposal pond which contained 12 million gallons of wastewater. The individual pathway scores were as follows: groundwater, 91.33; surface water, 0; soil exposure, 3.37; and air, 5.28. The total site score for the Litton site was 45.77 (Appendix A).

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND

The Litton site is in the northwestern portion of the City of Springfield at 4811 West Kearney Street, Greene County, Missouri (Figure 1) (Reference 1). The site is located in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 6, Township 29 North, Range 22 West, and the geographical coordinates of the site are 37°14′43.48″ North latitude and 93°22′32.97″ West longitude (References 2 and 3). The site, which is approximately 50 acres in size, is currently owned by Litton Precision Products, Inc. and Litton Industries, Inc. who purchased the site in three different parcels between 1963 and 1964 from the Industrial Development Corporation, the City of Springfield, and Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Prescott. Until the time of purchase, the site property was either vacant or utilized for agricultural purposes (Reference 1). Litton has manufactured printed circuit boards on-site since approximately 1963. The printed circuit boards are plated with copper, nickel, pyrophosphate, rhodium, gold and tin. Plating wastewater generated on-site was disposed in various pits, ponds, lagoons, and sinkholes in and around the site property (Reference 4). Estimates of the quantity of plating wastewater generated vary from 200,000 gallons per day (gpd) to 34,000 gpd after waste reduction methods were implemented (Reference 1). An estimated total of 193,800,000 gallons of plating wastewater may have been disposed on-site. The site is currently active.

In 1972, Litton received an operating permit from the Missouri Clean Water Commission (Reference 1). Plating wastewater was originally disposed by irrigation onto a small portion of the site and discharged to an on-site sinkhole. Shortly after the site began operating, storage and settling ponds were constructed for plating wastewater to be discharged through a series of terraces into a pit (Reference 5). The Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) issued Litton a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit in December 1974. The NPDES permit expired on January 17, 1975 when Litton received the MDNR's approval to construct and operate a new discharge system in which plating wastewater was discharged into a newly constructed lagoon and land-applied to a two-acre portion of the site. After the new discharge system was constructed, use of the storage and settling ponds was discontinued (References 1 and 5). Accumulated sludges were removed from the ponds and disposed at an approved facility. A sludge pit and an acid disposal pit were also cleaned up in the late 1970s (Reference 5).

The MDNR first conducted an inspection of the Litton site on September 25, 1979. MDNR discovered that plating wastewater, which was discharged to the lagoon system, was overflowing and releasing wastes into a nearby sinkhole (Reference 6). The following September, the MDNR issued Litton a Consent Order requiring the discharge of plating wastewater to cease (Reference 1). On March 24, 1981 the MDNR conducted a sampling investigation of the Litton site and collected six water samples. Four samples of standing water (Sample Nos. 81-9621, 81-9622, 81-9623 and 81-9624) were collected respectively from three on-site ponds designated as Ponds A. B. and C. and a sanitary lagoon. Two groundwater samples (Sample Nos. 81-9619 and 81-9620) were collected from two monitoring wells, located on-site (Reference 7). No information was available in the file material regarding the installation of these monitoring wells. The samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOC). Several VOCs were detected at high concentrations in all of the samples (Reference 7). The analytical results are provided in Table 1.

The MDNR conducted another sampling investigation at the Litton site on May 20, 1981 in order to determine the source of the VOCs detected in the March 24, 1981 sampling investigation and to evaluate the effect of the VOCs on local groundwater. Two groundwater samples (Sample Nos. 81-6237 and 81-6238) were collected from the on-site monitoring wells, and ten surface water samples were also collected. Sample No. 81-6227 was collected from Fulbright Spring as a background sample. Sample No. 81-6228 was collected from an unnamed spring. Sample Nos. 81-6239 and 81-6230 were collected from Ritter Spring West. Sample Nos. 81-6231 and 81-6232 were collected from Fantastic Caverns Spring, and Sample Nos. 81-6235 and 81-6236 were collected from Lagoon C and Lagoon A, respectively. The samples collected were analyzed for VOCs. High concentrations of several VOCs were detected in all of the samples except for Sample Nos. 81-6227, 81-6228, and 81-6229. VOCs were not detected in these samples (Reference 8). The analytical results are provided in Table 2.

On March 26, 1982, the MDNR issued an Emergency Directive to Litton requiring them to cease and correct the imminent hazard caused by the sludges and wastewater in Pond A (Reference 9). Pond A was closed later in 1982. On November 10, 1982, the EPA approved Litton's closure report for Pond A, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) closure was granted. That same year the accumulated sludges in the lagoon constructed in 1975 were removed and disposed at an approved facility. The lagoon was dozed in after the sludges were removed (Reference 1). The file material indicated that a pretreatment system was installed around this time which reduced the quantity of plating wastes generated at the site (Reference 5). Litton was connected to the Springfield municipal sewer system in 1982 (Reference 1).

The MDNR conducted another sampling investigation of the Litton site on January 27, 1988. Three composite surface soil samples were collected from the site property (Sample Nos. 88-0198, 88-0220, and 88-0221). Sample No. 88-0221 was designated as a background sample. One surface water sample and one sediment sample were collected from Ritter Spring West (Sample Nos. 88-0186 and 88-0187, respectively). Three groundwater samples were collected from nearby private residential wells (Sample Nos. 88-0196, 88-0222, and 88-0223). All of the samples were analyzed for VOCs and metals. In addition, the water samples were analyzed for base/neutral/acid extractables (BNA). The analytical results are provided in Table 3. High concentrations of metals were detected in all of the soil samples except for the background sample. Total lead was detected in Sample No. 88-0198 at 290 mg/kg, which exceeds the Missouri Department of Health's (MDOH) recommended safe soil level of 238 mg/kg. Two VOCs were also detected at high concentrations in two of the soil samples. Moderate levels of metals were detected in the water samples, and a few VOCs were detected in the water samples at high concentrations. Sample Nos: 88-0186 and 88-0222 contained 69 ug/L and 44 ug/L of trichloroethylene (TCE), respectively. These concentrations are above the MDOH safe drinking water level of 5 µg/L and EPA's drinking water standards maximum contamination level of 0.005 mg/L. Sample No. 88-0196 contained 24 ug/L methylene chloride which exceeded the MDOH recommended safe drinking water level of 1.9 µg/L (Reference 4). On November 15, 1988 the MDNR resampled the private residential well in which 44 µg/L of TCE was detected. No VOCs were detected in the well at the time of the resampling (Reference 4).

The MDNR completed a Cleanup Assessment for the Litton site on December 14, 1989 based upon the results of the January 27, 1988 sampling investigation. Although the total lead content in the site soils was high, it did not fail the Toxicity Extraction Procedure (TEP) test and it could not be characterized as a RCRA hazardous waste because it could not be identified as a constituent generated from a listed waste. In addition, the exact source of TCE contamination found in Ritter Spring West is inconclusive because several industries in the area utilize TCE. Therefore, the MDNR determined that conditions at the Litton site did not currently warrant its listing on the Missouri Registry of Confirmed Abandoned or Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites (The Registry) (Reference 11).

Litton hired SCS Engineers to conduct a sampling investigation of the Litton site between January 21 and 26, 1991. SCS Engineers installed seven monitoring wells and collected 14 groundwater samples (one from each of the newly installed monitoring wells and one from each of seven pre-existing monitoring wells). All of the wells installed by SCS Engineers were completed in the Springfield Plateau Aquifer and ranged in depths from 11.5 feet to 23.5 feet. No information was available in the file material indicating the date of installation or depths of the seven pre-existing monitoring wells. The sample numbers of the groundwater samples were assigned based upon the monitoring well identification numbers (i.e., Sample Nos. MW1 through MW14). The location of the monitoring wells are designated in Figure 3. Nine surface soil samples were also collected (Sample Nos. B-B1-5.5, B-B1-10, B-B2-6, B-B3-5, B-B3-10, B-B3-15, B-B4-5, B-B4-7, and B-B4-10). The samples were analyzed for metals, VOCs, and BNAs. The analytical results of the soil samples are provided in Table 4, and the analytical results of the groundwater samples are provided in Table 5. The soil samples contained low concentrations of metals and low concentrations of several VOCs. The groundwater samples contained low concentrations of metals and high concentrations of various VOCs (Reference 12).

On August 3, 1993, the MDNR and Litton entered into a Consent Agreement with the following stipulations: Litton will investigate, develop, design, and implement a remedial and monitoring program; the MDNR will utilize a site-specific cleanup assessment provided by the MDOH to determine appropriate cleanup levels for the site; and if the remedial actions do not result in a satisfactory cleanup level, the MDNR will pursue listing of the Litton site on The Registry (Reference 13).

3.0 HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM SCORING

The Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division site scored 45.77 using the PREscore methodology (Appendix A). All of the pathways were scored as follows: groundwater, 91.33; surface water, 0; soil exposure, 3.37; and air, 5.28 (Appendix A).

3.1 Source/Waste Characteristics

Based on information from the MDNR, several pits, ponds, and lagoons were utilized on-site for storage and discharge of plating wastewater. The file information is unclear on the exact number of surface impoundments utilized during the site's operational history; however, it appears that a total of three pits, three ponds, and three lagoons were utilized at the site. A two-acre area of the site was utilized for irrigation of plating wastewater. Two sources were utilized to calculate the waste characteristics score: Pond A and the two-acre irrigation plot. The file material contained information on the size and holding capacity only for Pond A; therefore, Pond A was the only surface impoundment utilized in calculating the waste characteristics score. Pond A was 71,250 cubic yards in size and contained a maximum of 12,000,000 gallons of plating wastewater. The area of the irrigation plot (two acres) was divided by 0.0062 (the multiple source land treatment divisor) and a value of 322.58 was assigned. The volume of Pond A (71,250 cubic yards) was divided by 2.5 (the multiple source surface impoundment divisor) to get a value of 28,500. Since the sum of 322.58 and 28,500 was greater than 10,000, the maximum waste characteristics score of 100 was assigned. Even though Pond A underwent RCRA closure in November 1982, it can be used as a HRS waste source because MDNR conducted two sampling investigations prior to its closure.

3.2 Groundwater Pathway

The Litton site is located within an internally drained area characterized by karst geology. Much of the precipitation that falls in the area enters sinkholes which funnel water to spring outlets. A significant amount of precipitation percolates through the permeable residual soils to the top of the pinnacled bedrock. These laterally discontinuous perched water zones provide base flow to area springs by slowly releasing groundwater to solution-enlarged conduits. A smaller amount of precipitation bypasses the karst drainage system to recharge the regional Mississippian Aquifer (Reference 1).

Near surface bedrock formations include the Burlington/Keokuk, Elsey/Reed Springs, and Pierson Formations. These units are Mississippian-aged limestones. The Springfield Plateau Aquifer lies beneath the surficial water-bearing zone. This aquifer is located at depths of approximately 250 to 300 feet and is recharged by leakage from the surficial aquifer and recharge from fractures and sinkholes. Pumping of water from this aquifer consists primarily of rural domestic use, and the yield ranges from one to 50 gallons per minute (gpm). This aquifer is highly susceptible to contamination because of its proximity to the surface and the high degree of solution weathering to which it is subjected (Reference 14).

The Northview shale and the Compton-Bachelor limestone formations lie below the Springfield Plateau Aquifer and above the Ozark Aquifer. The Northview formation is approximately 25 to 30 feet thick and may act as an aquitard between the Springfield Plateau and Ozark Aquifers; however, downward leakage from the Springfield Plateau to the Ozark Aquifer does occur (Reference 14).

The Cotter through Potosi Formations which lie below the Northview Formation are comprised of Ordovician and Cambrian dolomites and quartz sandstones over 1,000 feet thick. This formation is known collectively as the Ozark Aquifer. Most wells in the area draw from the Ozark Aquifer which yields 1,000 to 2,000 gpm. Although a minor amount of recharge occurs from the overlying aquifer, the Ozark Aquifer is not highly susceptible to contamination unless poorly cased wells provide a conduit for contaminant transport (Reference 14).

Groundwater usage within a four-mile radius of the site is moderate. A review of well logs identified the presence of 86 private residential wells (Reference 15). A total of 46 of the private residential wells are completed in the Springfield Plateau Aquifer, and the other 40 are completed in the Ozark Aquifer (Reference 15). An estimated population of 209 receive potable water from these wells. This population was calculated by multiplying the 86 wells by 2.43 (the average population per household in Greene County, Missouri, also known as the "county multiplier") (Reference 16). Two City of Springfield municipal wells are located within a four-mile radius of the site and are completed in the Ozark Aquifer (References 2, 17, and 18). Springfield has a total of three municipal wells which function as a backup for the four surface water intakes. These three wells supply an average of one percent of the municipal water supply. The Springfield water supply serves approximately 150,000 people, and the three municipal wells serve an apportioned population of 1,500 people (500 people per well) (References 17 and 18). The number of wells within each distance category and the associated drinking water population were assigned as follows:

Distance (miles)	Number of Wells	Population
0 - 1/4	0	0
1/4 - 1/2	0	0
1/2 - 1	2	5 (a)
1 - 2	23	56 (a)
2 • 3	33	80 (a)
3 • 4	30	1,068 (b)

- (a) private wells
- (b) 28 private wells and 2 municipal wells

Both the Springfield Plateau and Ozark Aquifers were scored using the PREscore methodology. Previous groundwater sampling conducted in the area of the site indicated that groundwater contamination exists; therefore, a likelihood of release score of 550 was assigned to both aquifers. The targets for the Springfield Plateau Aquifer were scored as follows: two private residential wells which were sampled contained Level I contamination, and one private residential well contained Level II contamination; therefore, a primary population score of 50 was assigned based upon the seven people estimated to receive drinking water from these three contaminated wells. A Level I target population score of 40 was assigned because four people drink from wells containing Level I contamination, and a Level II target population score of two was assigned because two people drink from a well containing Level II contamination (References 4 and 16). A secondary target population score of 6 was assigned based upon the populations receiving drinking water from uncontaminated wells completed in the Springfield Plateau Aquifer. Springfield is located in a state-designated wellhead protection area (WHPA); therefore, a WHPA score of 20 was assigned (Reference 19). Well logs of Springfield indicate that groundwater is used for commercial food preparation; therefore, a resources score of 5 was assigned. The total targets score for the Springfield Plateau Aquifer was 123, and the groundwater pathway score for the Springfield Plateau Aquifer was 82.

The wells in the Ozark Aquifer were scored potential contamination targets. No wells completed in this aquifer are known to be contaminated; therefore, Level I and Level II target scores of 0 were assigned. A potential population score of 14 was assigned based upon the number of people estimated to receive water from wells completed in the Ozark Aquifer. A nearest well score of 5 was assigned because the nearest well drawing from the Ozark Aquifer is slightly further than one mile from the site. A WHPA score of 20 and a resources score of 5 were also assigned to the Ozark Aquifer. The total target score was 44, and the groundwater pathway score for the Ozark Aquifer was 29.33. The overall groundwater pathway score was calculated by combining the highest targets for each aquifer, resulting in an overall groundwater pathway targets score of 137. The overall groundwater pathway score was 91.33

3.3 Surface Water Pathway

Numerous surface water samples have been collected from standing water in pits, ponds, and lagoons on-site, as well as from nearby surface water bodies. The sample results indicate that standing water on-site is contaminated and some of the nearby surface water bodies contained similar contaminants; however, given the distance from the site to the nearest surface water body, it is difficult to determine if off-site surface water contamination is attributable to the Litton site.

There is no overland flow pathway from the site to any perennial surface water bodies because precipitation falling in the area of the site enters sinkholes and percolates into the ground before reaching surface water. In addition, surface water is located further than two miles from the site; therefore, the overland flow segment of the surface water pathway cannot be scored. There is a groundwater to surface water pathway because precipitation enters sinkholes and is funneled to spring outlets approximately three miles north of the site.

However, the groundwater to surface water segment of the surface water pathway cannot be scored either because the nearest surface water body is located further than one mile from the site.

3.4 Soil Exposure Pathway

No residences, schools, or day-care centers are known to be located within 200 feet of the site (References 2 and 20). The nearest resident is located approximately 1,500 feet south of the site (Reference 2). The population within a one-mile radius of the site is approximately 126 (References 2 and 16). The Black-tailed jackrabbit (Lepus californicus), a state endangered species, is located in the area of the site (Reference 21).

A likelihood of exposure score of 550 was assigned for the resident population threat portion of the soil exposure pathway because several contaminants were detected in the site soils at concentration greater than three times those detected in the background sample (Reference 4). The resident population and resident individual targets both received scores of 0 because no residences, schools, or day-care centers are present within 200 feet of the site (References 2 and 20). A workers target score of 5 was assigned based on the number of workers estimated to be employed at the Litton site. A terrestrial sensitive environments target score of 0 was assigned because no sensitive environments are known to be located on-site. A resources score of 0 was assigned because no resources are known to be located on-site. The summation of the resident population threat targets was 5, and the overall resident population threat score was 3.33. A likelihood of exposure score of 25 was assigned for the nearby population threat based on the size of the site and the accessibility of the site to the public. A nearby population threat target score of 0.9 was assigned based upon the population residing within one mile of the site. The overall nearby population threat score was 0.03. The overall soil exposure pathway score was 3.37.

3.5 Air Pathway

Air sampling has not been performed at the site; however, a release of site contaminants into the air is not suspected based on the nature of the sources. The Geographic Exposure Modeling System (GEMS) database, U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, and the county multiplier were utilized to estimate the populations within a four-mile radius of the site (References 2, 16, and 20). The following populations reside within the distance categories:

Distance Category (miles)	Population
0 - 1/4	17
1/4 - 1/2	22
1/2 - 1	87
1 - 2	1,814
2-3	7,003
3+4	15,069

The state endangered Black-tailed jackrabbit (Lepus californicus) is located within a four-mile radius of the site, and some of the land near the site is believed to be used as pasture land (References 1 and 21).

A likelihood of release score of 450 and a waste characteristic score of 56 was assigned based on the source and contaminant types. A secondary target population score of 5 was assigned based upon the populations within each distance category calculated above. A nearest individual target score of 7 was assigned because the nearest resident is located between one-quarter and one-half of a mile from the site. A secondary sensitive environments target score of 0.27 was assigned because the state endangered Black-tailed jackrabbit is believed to be located within one-half of a mile of the site. A resources target score of 5 was assigned because pasture land is believed to be located within one-half of a mile of the site. The summation of the air pathway target scores was 17.27, and the overall air pathway score was 5.28.

The primary data gap associated with the site is the lack of definitive data regarding the number and size of the surface impoundments located on-site. However, sufficient information was available to adequately calculate a waste characteristics score. Extensive groundwater, surface water, and soil sampling has been conducted. Observed releases to the groundwater and soil exposure pathways have been established; therefore, no further groundwater or soil sampling is anticipated to be necessary. An observed release to the surface water pathway could not be established because of the complex groundwater to surface water system in the area of the site. Additional surface water sampling is not expected to increase the site score because the nearest surface water body is greater than two miles from the site. Additionally, it will be difficult to determine if off-site surface water contamination is attributable to the Litton site because several industrial facilities are located in the area. Air sampling has not been conducted; however, it is not anticipated to be necessary because the source types are unlikely to contribute to air contamination.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Although the overall site score was greater than 28.5, it is anticipated that additional site characterization activities would not affect the site assessment results because the Litton site has already been extensively investigated. Existing analytical data is sufficient to complete a National Priorities List (NPL) HRS scoring package for the site. Sampling activities conducted at the site indicate that on-site soils and groundwater have become contaminated as a result of waste disposal activities at the facility. Since the nearest surface water body is three miles from the site and several industrial facilities are located in the area, it will be difficult to determine if off-site surface water contamination is attributable to the site even if additional surface water samples are collected. Although air samples have not been collected at the site, air contamination is not expected to result from the site because of the nature of the waste sources. The Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division site has recently entered into a Consent Agreement with the MDNR which requires Litton to remediate the site to cleanup levels specified by MDNR.

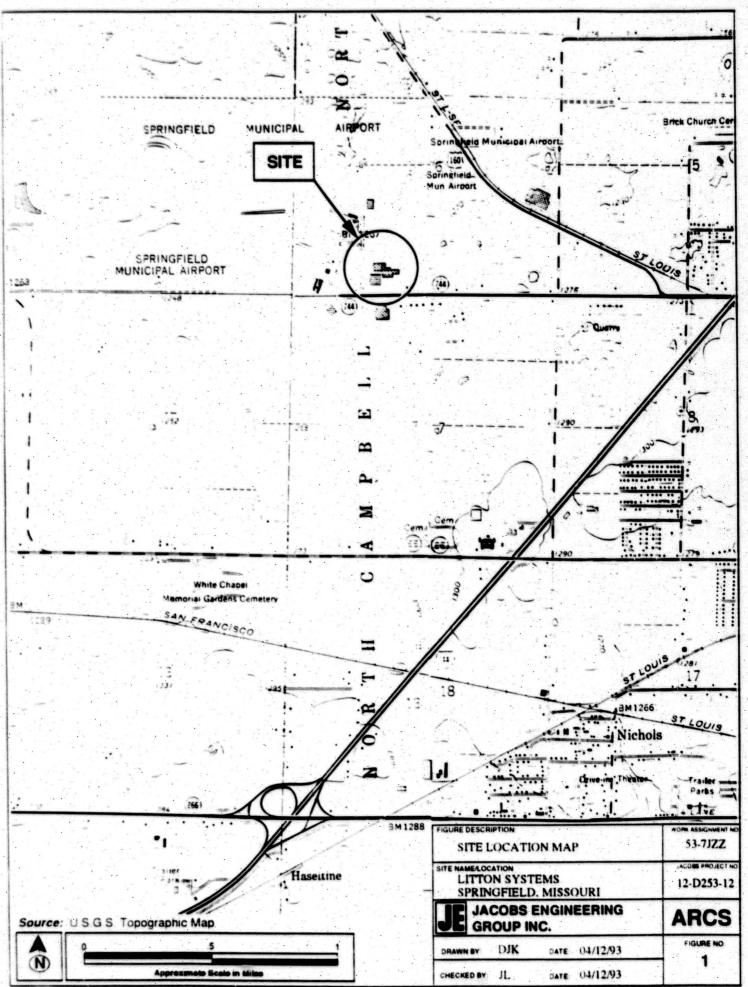
7

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FIGURES



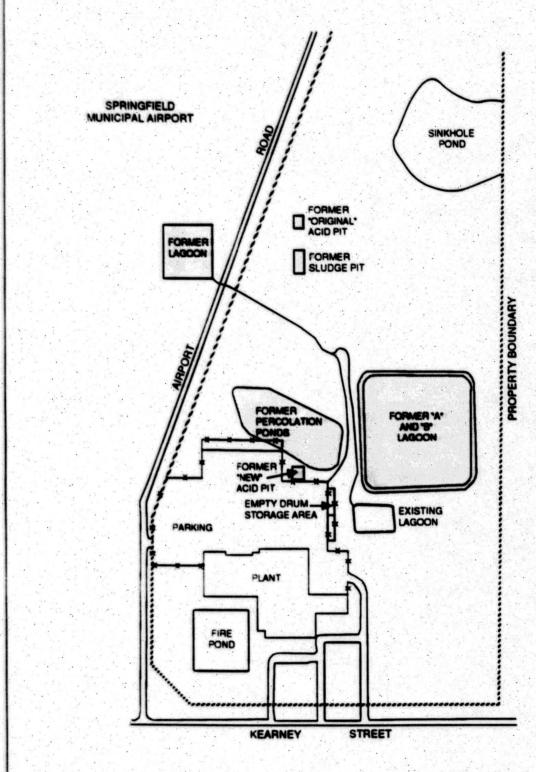
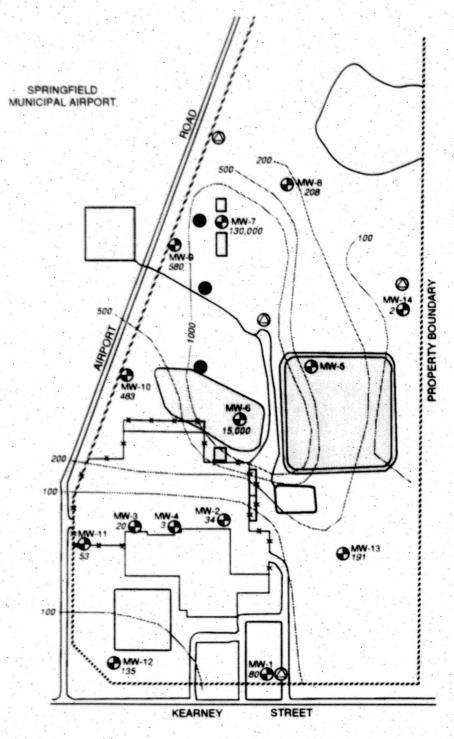


FIGURE DESCRIPTION SITE MAP	NORK ASSIGNMENT NO 53-7JZZ
SITE NAMEA COATION LITTON SYSTEMS SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI	12-D253-12
JE JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP INC.	ARCS
DRAWNEY MD DATE 03/23/93	FIGURE NO
CHECKED BY: KS DATE: 03/23/93	4



SOURCE: SCS ENGINEERS



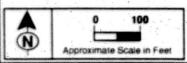
LEGEND

100 ---- TCE ISOCHEMICAL CONTOUR IN µg/l

580 MONITOR WELL LOCATION NUMBER, AND TCE CONCENTRATION

PROPOSED RECOVERY WELL

PROPOSED DEEP WELL



SOURCE: SCS ENGINEERS

FIGURE DESCRIPTION PROPOSED RECOVERY AND DEEP MONITORING WELL LOCATIONS	WORK ASSESSMENT NO 53-7JZZ
SITE NAMELOCATION LITTON SYSTEMS SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI	12-D253-12
JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP INC.	ARCS
DRAWN BY MD DATE 03/23/93	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY KS DATE 03/23/93	•

Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division Springfield, Missouri

CERCLIS No. MOD007152903

Sample Analysis Results of Groundwater and Surface Water Samples Collected by MDNR March 24, 1981

			Sampl	e Numbers	Numbers							
Contaminant	81-9619	81-9620	81-9621	81-9622	81-9623	81-9624						
Vinyl chloride	132	340	ND	ND	ND	ND						
1,1-Dichloroethylene	8.1	11	ND	ND	ND	ND						
1,1-Dichloroethane	176	181	ND	ND	ND	ND						
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	335	250	ND	ND	ND	17						
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	63	58	78	ND	ND	ND						
1,2-Dichloropropane	79	54	80	236	392	2.4						
Trichloroethylene	17	42	29	17	72	131						
Methylene chloride	ND	ND	325	1,008	1,010	174						
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane	ND	ND	D	D	ND	ND						
Chloromethane	ND	ND	ND	9.6	ND	ND						

NOTE: All concentrations reported in µg/l.

ND The material was analyzed for, but was not detected.

D Compound was qualitatively identified; however, the quantitative value is less than the sample quantitation limit.

Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division Springfield, Missouri

CERCLIS No. MOD007152903

Selected Sample Analysis Results of Groundwater and Surface Water Samples Collected by MDNR May 20, 1981

				S	ample Numbe	rs			
Contaminant	81-6230	81-6231	81-6232	81-6233	81-6234	81-6235	81-6236	81-6237	81-9638
Trichloroethylene	200	7	4.9	20.8	233	ND	ND	106	30
1.2-Dichloropropane	11.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.1	4.3	119	105
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	12.6	ND	ND	3.7	ND	ND	3.2	67.9	47.2
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	27.8	ND	ND	ND	27.5	ND	ND	260	256
Chloroform	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.2	ND	ND
Bromodichloromethane	ND	ND	4,4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Dibromochloromethane	ND	ND	7.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Vinyl chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	59.4	58.3
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	14.3	12.5
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	112	132
1-Butene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	15	ND	ND
Thiobismethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	45	ND	ND
2-Propane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	75	ND	ND
Carbon disulfide	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	35	ND	ND
Tetrahydrofuran	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	16	ND	ND
I-Butanol	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	300	ND	ND

NOTE: All concentrations reported in µg/l.

ND The material was analyzed for, but was not detected.

Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division Springfield, Missouri CERCLIS No. MOD007152903

Selected Sample Analysis Results of Groundwater, Surface Water, Sediment, and Surface Soil Samples Collected by MDNR
January 27, 1988

				Sample Nu	mbers			88-0223 pg/L ND
Contaminant	88-0186 µg/L	88-0187 μg/kg	88-0196 μg/L	88-0198 µg/kg	88-0220 μg/kg	88-0221 μg/kg	88-0222 μg/L	
(T)Silver	ND	600	ND	1,000	400	200	ND	ND
(T)Arsenic	ND	11,000	ND	33,000	3,800	3,200	ND	ND
(T)Barium	87	150,000	51	210,000	180,000	150,000	63	ND
(T)Cadmium	ND	1,200	ND	400	400	400	ND	ND
(T)Chromium	ND	39,000	ND	390,000	31,000	12,000	ND	ND
(T)Copper	40	620,000	40	4,500,000	580,000	7,200	40	30
(T)Mercury	ND	220	ND	400	220	220	ND	ND
(T)Nickel	80	190,000	ND	61,000	37,000	21,000	ND	ND
(T)Lead	ND	ND	ND	290,000	41,000	25,000	ND	ND
(T)Selenium	ND	ND	ND	260	420	ND	ND	ND
(TEP)Copper	ND	90	ND	140	50	ND	ND	ND
(TEP)Nickel	ND	640	ND	70	60	30	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	1,500	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethylene	68	ND	ND	29,000	2,200	ND	44	ND
Methylene chloride	ND	ND	24	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Carbon disulfide	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	7.7
1,2-Dichloroethylene	14	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

T Total metals.

ND The material was analyzed for, but was not detected.

TEP Toxicity Extraction Procedure Metals.

Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division Springfield, Missouri

CERCLIS No. MOD007152903

Selected Sample Analysis Results of Soil Samples Collected by SCS Engineers January 1991

			and the same of th			and the second s	and the second s	and the second second	
				s	ample Number				
Contaminant	B-B1-5.5	B-B1-10	B-B2-6	B-B3-5	B-B3-10	B-B3-15	B-B4-5	B-B4-7	B-B4-10
Copper	10	12	830	5	6	9	47	9	25
Nickel	38	27	36	ND	12	11	13	ND	25
Zinc	50	56	61	20	29	39	24	20	50
1,2-Dichloropropane	14	ND	ND	ND	16	21	ND	В	ND
Trichloroethene	260	130	41	ND	11	13	ND	В	480
Ethanol	ND	ND	12	ND	73	200	ND	В	ND
AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY	hii daa odaasta an daaraa aadalaan aadalaa ka k	Promise and Auditor House and Apply Bonding the Control of the Indian Control	Control of the proper control to control or was to be designed.	The construction of the free transcript of the construction of the	Autobiosistic victoria metro operato in terrologici metros in accompionario del	Processor and an all the state of the state	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	Contract of the Contract of th	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE

NOTE: All copper, nickel, and zinc concentrations reported in mg/kg. All 1,2-dichloropropane, trichloroethene, and ethanol concentrations reported in µg/kg.

ND The material was analyzed for, but was not detected.

B The sample container broke before the analysis could be performed.

Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division Springfield, Missouri

CERCLIS No. MOD007152903

Selected Sample Analysis Results of Groundwater Samples Collected by SCS Engineers January 1991

					. 4		Sample	Number	s				0 0 50	MW14 ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND N
Contaminant	MW1	MW2	MW3	MW4	MW5	MW6	MW7	MW8	MW9	MW10	MWII	MW12	MW13	MW14
Copper	ND	ND	691	7.8	0.2	0.4	5.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Nickel	ND	ND.	0.6	ND.	0.5	0.5	0.8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Zinc	ND	ND	5.4	ND	ND	0.1	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Cyanide	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.3	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	23	22	15	9	135	1,500	ND	ND	ND	172	40	50	50	ND
Trichloroethylene	80	34	20	3	490	15,000	130,000	208	580	483	53	135	191	2
Chloroform	ND	10	ND	ND	ND	8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	ND	70	ND	ND	15	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methylene chloride	ND	ND	5,000	ND	ND	90	73,000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	20	ND	400	12,000	1,000	76	197	53	14	ND	17	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	60	32	910	ND	12	ND	28	ND	17	ND
1.1-Dichloroethylene	ND	ND	ND	ND.	134	1,200	29,300	ND	250	ND	10	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethylene	ND.	ND	ND	ND	ND	10	2,500	5	7	18	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	43	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Bromodichloromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	30	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	100	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	480	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

NOTE: All copper, nickel, zinc, and cyanide concentrations reported in mg/l. All other contaminant concentrations reported in µg/l.

ND The material was analyzed for, but was not detected.

A	P	P	E	N	D	I	C	F.	5
4 3					.,	•	•	_	٠.

APPENDIX A

PREscore Scoresheets

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: HRS DOCUMENTATION RECORD Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

 Site Name: Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division (as entered in CERCLIS)

2. Site CERCLIS Number: MOD007152903

3. Site Reviewer: Carolyn McManigal Scare (Soul) 90.3.

4. Date: September 1, 1993 Thuay Score (SSW) 0.00

5. Site Location: Springfield, Greene, Missouri

(City/County, State)

6. Congressional District:

7. Site Coordinates: Multiple

Latitude: 37°14'43.5" Longitude: 93°22'33.0"

'v. " "Sige." and "release"

itardous substances	Score
Ground Water Migration Pathway Score (Sgw) 5	91.33
Surface Water Migration Pathway Score (Ssw)	rion 0.00 as
Soil Exposure Pathway Score (Ss) a RI/FS and	7.37 g
Air Migration Pathway Score (Sa)	5.28

Site Score			45.77
	 38.5		

NOTE

EPA uses the terms "facility," "site," and "release" interchangeably. The term "facility" is broadly defined in CERCLA to include any area where hazardous substances have "come to be located" (CERCLA Section 109(9)), and the listing process is not intended to define or reflect boundaries of such facilities or releases. Site names, and references to specific parcels or properties, are provided for general identification purposes only. Knowledge regarding the extent of sites will be refined as more information is developed during the RI/FS and even during implementation of the remedy.

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 2 WASTE QUANTITY Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

1. WASTESTREAM QUANTITY SUMMARY TABLE, SOURCE: Pond A

a. Wastestream ID			
b. Hazardous Constituent Quantity (C) (lbs.)	0.00		
c. Data Complete?	NO		
d. Hazardous Wastestream Quantity (W) (lbs.)	0.00		
e. Data Complete?	NO		
f. Wastestream Quantity Value (W/5,000)	0.00E+00		

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: WASTE QUANTITY Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

2. SOURCE HAZARDOUS WASTE QUANTITY FACTOR TABLE

a. Source ID		Pond A			
b. Source Type	Surface Impoundment N.A.				
c. Secondary Source Typ					
d. Source Volume (yd3)	Source Area (ft2)	71250.00	202500.00		
e. Source Volume/Area V	e. Source Volume/Area Value		2.85E+04		
f. Source Hazardous Constituent Quantity (HCQ) Value (sum of 1b)		0.00E+00			
g. Data Complete?		NO			
h. Source Hazardous Wastestream Quantity (WSQ) Value (sum of 1f)		0.00E+00			
. Data Complete?		NO			
k. Source Hazardous Wast Value (2e, 2f, or 2h)		2.85E+04			

Depth	Liquid	Concent.	Units	
(reet)				
< 2	YES	7.5E-02	ppm	
< 2	NO	1.8E-02		Section 18
< 2	NO	1.0E+01		
< 2	YES	3.5E-02		
< 2	YES	4.2E-03		
< 2	NO	6.5E-01		
< 2	NO	4.0E+03		ilian na S
< 2	NO	2.0E+00		
< 2	NO	3.7E+04		
< 2				
< 2				
< 2				
< 2				
< 5	2000			
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. 5				
	(feet) < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2	(feet) < 2	(feet) (2 YES 7.5E-02 (2 NO 1.8E-02 (2 NO 1.0E+01 (2 YES 3.5E-02 (2 YES 4.2E-03 (2 NO 6.5E-01 (2 NO 6.5E-01 (2 NO 2.0E+00 (2 NO 3.7E+04 (2 YES 8.0E-02 (2 NO 1.2E+03 (2 YES 3.3E-01 (2 NO 1.9E+03 (2 YES 3.3E-01 (2 YES 3.3E-01 (2 YES 3.3E+03 (2 YES 1.6E-01 (2 YES 3.2E+03 (2 YES 3.2E+03 (2 YES 3.2E+03	(feet) (2 YES 7.5E-02 ppm 2 NO 1.8E-02 ppm 2 NO 1.0E+01 ppm 2 YES 3.5E-02 ppm 2 YES 4.2E-03 ppm 2 NO 6.5E-01 ppm 2 NO 6.5E-01 ppm 2 NO 2.0E+00 ppm 2 NO 2.0E+00 ppm 2 NO 3.7E+04 ppm 2 NO 3.7E+04 ppm 2 YES 8.0E-02 ppm 2 YES 3.3E-01 ppm 2 YES 3.2E+03 ppm 2 YES 3.2E+03 ppm 2 YES 3.2E+03 ppm

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE:
WASTE QUANTITY
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

2. SOURCE HAZARDOUS WASTE QUANTITY FACTOR TABLE

e. Source ID	Irrigation Plot
b. Source Type	Land Treatment
c. Secondary Source Type	u.a.
d. Source Volume (yd3) Source Area ((112) 0.00 87120.00
e. Source Volume/Area Value	3.23€+02
f. Source Hazardous Constituent Quanti (HCQ) Value (sum of 1b)	ty 0.00E+00
g. Data Complete?	
h. Source Nazardous Wastestream Quanti (NSO) Value (sum of 1f)	ty 0.00E+00
i. Data Complete?	leo leo
k. Source Mazardous Waste Quantity (MW Value (Ze, Zf, or Zh)	n) 3.23E+02

Source Mezardous Substances	Depth (feet)	Liquid	Concent.	Units
Arsenic	< 2	NO.	3.3E+01	r _i
Barium	< 2	NO	2.1E+02	ppm .
Codnium	< 2	NO	4.0E-01	ppm
Chronium	< 2	NO	3.9E+02	ppm
Copper	< 2	NO	4.5E+03	ppm
Lead	< 2	NO	2.9E+02	ppm
Mercury	< 2	NO	4.0E-01	ppm
Bickel	< 2	NO	6.1E+01	ppm
Selenium	< 2	NO	4.2E-01	ppm
Silver	< 2	NO	1.0E+00	ppm
Trichloroethylene	< 2	NO	2.9E+01	ppm

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE
WASTE QUANTITY
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

3. SITE HAZARDOUS WASTE QUANTITY SUMMARY

No.	Source ID	Migration Pathways	Vol. or Area Value (2e)	Constituent or Wastestream Value (2f,2h)	Hazardous Waste Oty. Value (2k)
	Pond A	GW-SE-A	2.85E+04	0.00E+00	2.85E+04
	Irrigation Plot	GW-SE-A	3.23E+02	0.00E+00	3.23E+02

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 7
WASTE QUANTITY
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

4. PATHWAY HAZARDOUS WASTE QUANTITY AND WASTE CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY TABLE

Migration Pathway	Contaminant Valu	HUQVs*	UCVs**	
Ground Water	Toxicity/Mobility	1.00E+04	10000	100
SW: Overland Flow, DW	Tox./Persistence	0.00E+00	0	0
SW: Overland Flow, HFC	Tox./Persis./Bioacc.	0.00E+00	0	0
SW: Overland Flow, Env	Etox./Persis./Bioacc.	0.00E+00	0	0
SW: GW to SW, DW	Tox./Persistence	1.00E+04	10000	100
SW: GW to SW, HFC	Tox./Persis./Bioacc.	5.00E+07	10000	560
SW: GW to SW, Env	Etox./Persis./Bioacc.	5.00E+06	10000	320
Soil Exposure:Resident	Toxicity	1.00E+04	10000	100
Soil Exposure: Nearby	Toxicity	1.00E+04	10000	100
Air	Toxicity/Mobility	2.00E+03	10000	56

^{*} Hazardous Waste Quantity Factor Values

Note: SW = Surface Water

GW = Ground Water

DW = Drinking Water Threat HFC = Human Food Chain Threat Env = Environmental Threat

^{**} Waste Characteristics Factor Category Values

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: NPL Characteristics Data Collection Form Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Record Information

 Site Name: Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division (as entered in CERCLIS)

2. Site CERCLIS Number: MOD007152903

3. Site Reviewer: Carolyn McManigal

4. Date: September 1, 1993

5. Site Location: Springfield, Greene, Missouri

(City/County, State)

6. Congressional District:

7. Site Coordinates: Multiple

Latitude: 37°14'43.5" Longitude: 93°22'33.0"

Site Description

1. Setting: Suburban

2. Current Owner: Private - Industrial

3. Current Site Status: Active

4. Years of Operation: Active Site , from and to dates: 1963 - 1993

5. How Initially Identified: State/Local Program

6. Entity Responsible for Waste Generation:

Manufacturing
 Metal Coating

7. Site Activities/Waste Deposition:

- Surface Impoundment

- Discharge to Sewer/Surface Water

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL file 04/16/91 PAGE:
NPL Characteristics Data Collection Form
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Waste Description

- 8. Wastes Deposited or Detected Onsite:
 - Organic Chemicals
 - Metals
 - Lead

Response Actions

- 9. Response/Removal Actions:
 - Other Removal Action Has Occurred

RCRA Information

- 10. For All Active Facilities, RCRA Site Status:
 - Not Applicable

Demographic Information

- 11. Workers Present Onsite: Yes
- 12. Distance to Nearest Non-Worker Individual: > 1/4 1/2 Mile
- 13. Residential Population Within 1 Mile: 0.0
- 14. Residential Population Within 4 Miles: 0.0

Water Use Information

- 15. Local Drinking Water Supply Source:
 - Ground Water (within 4 mile distance limit)
- 16. Total Population Served by Local Drinking Water Supply Source: 0.0
- Drinking Water Supply System Type for Local Drinking Water Supply Sources:

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL file 04/16/91 PAGE
NPL Characteristics Data Collection Form
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93 PAGE:

- Municipal (Services over 25 People) - Private

18. Surface Water Adjacent to/Draining Site:

- River

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE GROUND WATER MIGRATION PATHWAY SCORESHEET Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93 PAGE:

GROUND WATER MIGRATION PATHWAY Factor Categories & Factors	Maximum Value	Value Assigned
Likelihood of Release to an Aquifer Aquifer: Ozark		
1. Observed Release	550	0
2. Potential to Release		
2a. Containment	10	10
2b. Net Precipitation	10	3
2c. Depth to Aguifer	5	3
2d. Travel Time	35	25
2e. Potential to Release		
[lines 2a(2b+2c+2d)]	500	310
3. Likelihood of Release	550	550
Waste Characteristics	e viting.	
4. Toxicity/Mobility	•	1.00E+04
5. Hazardous Waste Quantity	•	10000
6. Waste Characteristics	100	100
Targets		
7. Nearest Well	50	5.00E+00
8. Population		
8a. Level 1 Concentrations	**	0.00E+00
8b. Level II Concentrations	**	0.00E+00
8c. Potential Contamination	**	1.40E+01
8d. Population (lines 8a+8b+8c)	**	1.40E+01
9. Resources	5	5.00E+00
O. Wellhead Protection Area	20	2.00E+01
1. Targets (lines 7+8d+9+10)	**	4.40E+01
2. Targets (including overlaying aquifers)	**	1.37E+02
3. Aquifer Score	100	91.33
GROUND WATER MIGRATION PATHWAY SCORE (SQW)	100	91.33

Maximum value applies to waste characteristics category.
 Maximum value not applicable.

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE:
GROUND WATER PATHWAY AQUIFER SUMMARY
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

No	. Aquifer ID		Туре	Overlaying No.	Inter- Connected with	Likelihood of Release	Targets
	Springfield Ozark	Plateau	Karst Non K	0	0	550 550	1.23E+02 1.37E+02

Containment

No.	Source ID	HWO Value	Containment	Value
1	Pond A	2.85E+04	10	
2	Irrigation Plot	3.23E+02	10	
	Contai	ment Factor	10	

Net Precipitation

Net	Precipitation (inches)		 100 ⁴ 10 264 1 1 8	0.00
		180		

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE:
GROUND WATER PATHWAY LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE Springfield Plateau AQUIFER
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Aquifer: Springfield Plateau

Type of Aquifer: Karst
Overlaying Aquifer: 0
Interconnected with: 0

OBSERVED RELEASE

No.	Well ID	Well Type	(miles)	Level of	Contamination	
1	McCrosky Well	Drinking Water	2.500	Level I		-
3	LeFors Well Garner Well	Drinking Water Drinking Water	2.500	Level II		

No.	Hazardous Substance	Concent.	MCL	Cancer	RFD	Units
1	Barium	1.2E+02	1.0E+03	0.0E+00	2.5E+03	ppb
1	Chromium	7.0E+00	5.0E+01	0.0E+00	1.8E+02	ppb
1	Copper	4.0E+01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E+03	ppb
1	Trichloroethylene	4.4E+01	5.0E+00	3.2E+00	0.0E+00	ppb
2	Barium	6.2E+01	1.0E+03	0.0E+00	2.5E+03	ppb
2	Chromium	6.7E+00	5.0E+01	0.0E+00	1.8E+02	ppb
2	Copper	4.0E+01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E+03	ppb
2	Lead	6.1E+00	5.0E+01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	ppb
2	Methylene chloride	2.4E+01	0.0E+00	4.7E+00	2.1E+03	ppb
3	Carbon disulfide	7.7E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.5E+03	ppb
3	Chromium	8.3E+00	5.0E+01	0.0E+00	1.8E+02	ppb
3	Copper	3.0E+01	0.0E+00		1.3E+03	ppb

Observed Release Factor 550

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: GROUND WATER PATHWAY LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE Springfield Plateau AQUIFER Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

POTENTIAL TO RELEASE

Containment Factor	10	
Net Precipitation		
Net Precipitation Factor	3	
Depth to Aquifer		
A. Depth of Hazardous Substances	250.00	feet
B. Depth to Aquifer from Surface	0.00	feet
C. Depth to Aquifer (B - A)	0.00	feet
Depth to Aquifer Factor	5	
Travel Time		
Are All Layers Karst?	YES	
Thickness of Layer(s) with Lowest Conductivity	0.00	feet
Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/sec)	1.0E-02	
Travel Time Factor	35	
Potential to Release Factor	430	

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE:
GROUND WATER PATHWAY LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE Ozark AQUIFER
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Aquifer: Ozark

Type of Aquifer: Non Karst

Overlaying Aquifer: 1

Interconnected with: 1

OBSERVED RELEASE

No. Well ID Well Type

Distance

(miles) Level of Contamination

- N/A and/or data not specified

Observed Release Factor

)

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: GROUND WATER PATHWAY LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE Ozark AQUIFER Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

POTENTIAL TO RELEASE

Potential to Release Factor	310	
Travel Time Factor	25	
Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/sec)	1.0E-04	
Thickness of Layer(s) with Lowest Conductivity	30.00	feet
Are All Layers Karst?	NO	
Travel Time		
Depth to Aquifer factor	3	
C. Depth to Aquifer (B - A)	80.00	feet
B. Depth to Aquifer from Surface	330.00	feet
A. Depth of Hazardous Substances	250.00	feet
Depth to Aquifer		
Net Precipitation factor		
Net Precipitation		
Containment Factor	10	
Containment		

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE:
GROUND WATER PATHWAY WASTE CHARACTERISTICS
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Source: 1 Pond A

Source Hazardous Waste Quantity Value: 28500.00

Hazardous Substance	Toxicity Value	Mobility Value	Toxicity/ Mobility Value	
Acetone	10	1.00E+00	1.00E+01	
Arsenic	10000	1.00E-02	1.00E+02	. 7
Berium	10000	1.00E-02	1.00E+02	
Carbon disulfide	1000	1.00E-02	1.00E+01	
Chloroform	100	1.00E+00	1.00E+02	t - t
Chromium	10000	1.00E-02	1.00E+02	
Chromium(111)	10000	1.00E-02	1.00E+02	
Chromium(VI)	10000	1.00E-02	1.00E+02	
Copper	100	1.00E-02	1.00E+00	3.75
Dichloropropane, 1,2-	100	1.00E+00	1.00E+02	
Lead	10000	2.00E-05	2.00E-01	
Methylene chloride	10	1.00E+00	1.00E+01	
Nickel	10000	2.00E-05	2.00E-01	1.3-
Selenium	1000	1.00E-02	1.00E+01	
Tetrahydrofuran		1.00E+00	1.00E+00	
Trichloroethane, 1,1,1-	10	1.00E-02	1.00E-01	va
Trichloroethylene	10	1.00E-02	1.00E-01	
Zinc	10	2.00E-03	2.00E-02	2

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE:
GROUND WATER PATHWAY WASTE CHARACTERISTICS
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Source: 2 Irrigation Plot

Source Hazardous Waste Quantity Value: 322.67

Hazardous Substance	Toxicity Value	Mobility Value	Toxicity/ Mobility Value
Arsenic	10000	1.00E-02	1.00E+02
Barium	10000	1.00E-02	1.00E+02
Cadmium	10000	1.00E+00	1.00E+04
Chromium	10000	1.00E-02	1.00E+02
Copper	100	1.00E-02	1.00E+00
Lead	10000	2.00E-05	2.00E-01
Mercury	10000	2.00E-05	2.00E-01
Wickel	10000	2.00E-05	2.00E-01
Selenium	1000	1.00E-02	1.00E+01
Silver	1000	2.00E-07	2.00E-04
Trichloroethylene	10	1.00E-02	1.00E-01

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 9
GROUND WATER PATHWAY WASTE CHARACTERISTICS
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Hazardous Substances Found in an Observed Release

Well Observed Release No. Hazardous Substance Toxicity Mobility Value Value Toxicity/ Mobility Value

- N/A and/or data not specified

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 10
GROUND WATER PATHWAY WASTE CHARACTERISTICS
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Toxicity/Mobility Value from Source Hazardous Substances:	1.00E+04
Toxicity/Mobility Value from Observed Release Hazardous Substances:	1.00E+04
Toxicity/Mobility Factor:	1.00E+04
Sum of Source Hazardous Waste Quantity Values:	2.88E+04
Hazardous Waste Quantity Factor:	10000
Weste Characteristics Factor Category:	100

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 1'
GROUND WATER PATHWAY TARGETS FOR AGUIFER Springfield Plateau
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Population by Well

No.	Well ID	Sample T		Distance (miles)	Level of Contamin	etion Popu	letion
1 2 3	McCrosky Well Lefors Well Garner Well	Drinking Drinking Drinking	Water	2.500 2.500 2.500	Level Level Level		2.00 2.00 2.00
Wel No.	(Nezerdous Substi	ince	Conce	nt. MCL	Cencer	RFD	Units
1	Berium Chromium		1.2E+ 7.0E+	00 5.0E+	01 0.0E+0	1.8E+02	ppb
1	Copper Trichloroethylene Barium		4.0E+ 4.4E+ 6.2E+	01 5.0E+	00 3.2E+0	0.0E+00 2.5E+03	ppb
5 5	Chromium Copper Lead		6.7E+ 4.0E+ 6.1E+	01 0.0E+	00 0.0E+0	1.3E+03	
3	Methylene chloride Carbon disulfide Chromium		2.4E+ 7.7E+ 8.3E+	00 0.0E+	00 0.0E+0	2.1E+03 3.5E+03	ppb ppb
3	Copper		3.0E+		at facilities and the state of		ppb

Level I Population Factor: 40.00
Level II Population Factor: 2.00

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL file 04/16/91 PAGE: 1
GROUND WATER PATHWAY TARGETS FOR AGUIFER Springfield Plateau
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Potential Contamination by Distance Category

Distance Category (miles)	Population	Value
> 0 to 1/4	0.0	0.00E+00
> 1/4 to 1/2	0.0	0.00E+00
> 1/2 to 1	5.0	2.00E-01
> 1 to 2	36.0	2.60E+00
> 2 to 3	36.0	2.60E+00
> 3 to 4	27.0	9.00E-01

Potential Contamination Factor:

6.000

Nearest Well

Well: 1 McCrosky Well Level of Contamination: Level I Distance in miles: 2.50

Nearest Well Factor: 5.00E+01

Resources

Resource Use: YES

Resource Factor: 5.00E+00

Wellhead Protection Area

Source with containment value >0, lies within or above the protection area

Wellhead Protection Area Factor: 2.00E+01

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 13 GROUND WATER PATHWAY TARGETS FOR AGUIFER Ozerk Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Population by Well

No. Well ID Sample Type (miles) Contamination Population

- N/A and/or data not specified

Level 1 Population Factor: 0.00

Level II Population Factor: 0.00

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 14 GROUND WATER PATHWAY TARGETS FOR AGUIFER Ozerk Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Potential Contamination by Distance Category

Distance Category (miles)	Population	Value
> 0 to 1/4 > 1/4 to 1/2 > 1/2 to 1 > 1 to 2 > 2 to 3 > 3 to 4	0.0 0.0 0.0 19.0 36.0	0.00€+00 0.00€+00 0.00€+00 3.00€-01 7.00€-01 1.31€+01

Potential Contamination Factor:

14.000

Nearest Well

Level of Contamination: Potential Distance in miles: 1.10

Nearest Well Factor: 5.00E+00

Resources

Resource Use: YES

Resource Factor: 5.00E+00

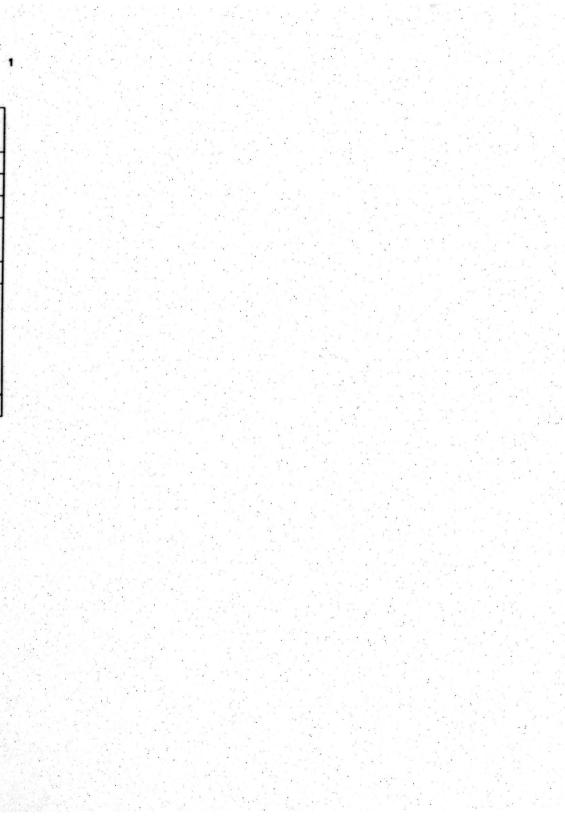
Wellhead Protection Area

Source with containment value >0, lies within or above the protection area

Wellhead Protection Area Factor: 2.00E+01

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY SCORESHEET Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

SOIL EXPOSURE PATHMAY Factor Categories & Factors RESIDENT POPULATION THREAT	Meximum Value	Value Assigned
Likelihood of Exposure		
1. Likelihood of Exposure	550	550
Waste Characteristics		
2. Toxicity 3. Nazardous Waste Quantity 4. Waste Characteristics	100	1.00E+04 10000 100
Targets		
5. Resident Individual 6. Resident Population 6a. Level I Concentrations 6b. Level II Concentrations 6c. Resident Population (lines 6a+6b) 7. Morkers 8. Resources 9. Terrestrial Sensitive Environments 10. Targets (lines 5+6c+7+8+9)	50 •• •• •• 15 5	0.00E+00 0.00E+00 0.00E+00 0.00E+00 5.00E+00 0.00E+00 5.00E+00
11. RESIDENT POPULATION THREAT SCORE	**	2.75E+05



^{*} Maximum value applies to waste characteristics category.
** Maximum value not applicable.
*** No specific maximum value applies, see HRS for details.

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE SOIL EXPOSURE PATHMAY SCORESHEET Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

SOIL EXPOSURE PATHMAY Factor Categories & Factors MEARBY POPULATION THREAT	Mexicum Velue	Value Assigned
Likelihood of Exposure		
12. Attractiveness/Accessibility 13. Area of Contamination 14. Likelihood of Exposure	100 100 500	1.00E+01 6.00E+01 2.50E+01
Waste Characteristics		
15. Toxicity 16. Hazardous Weste Quantity 17. Weste Characteristics	100	1.00E+04 10000 100
Torgets		
18. Mearby Individual 19. Population Within 1 Mile 20. Targets (lines 18+19)	1 3	1.00E+00 9.00E-02 1.09E+00
21. MEARBY POPULATION THREAT SCORE	•	2.72E+03
SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY SCORE (Ss)	100	3.37

^{*} Maximum value applies to waste characteristics category. ** Maximum value not applicable.

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE:
SOIL EXPOSURE PATMAY RESIDENT POPULATION THREAT LIKELIHOOD OF EXPOSURE
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Likelihood of Exposure

No.	Source ID	Level of Contamination
	Pond A	Level 1
<u></u>	Irrigetion Plot	Level 1
	Likelihood of	Exposure Factor: 550

Source No.	e Mazardous Substance	Depth (ft.)	Concent.	Cancer	RFD	Units
1	Acetone	< 5	7.5E-02	0.0E+00	5.8E+04	ppa
1	Arsenic	< 5	1.86-02	3.2E-01	5.8E+02	ppm
1	Borium	< 5	1.0E+01		4.1E+04	bbm
1	Carbon disulfide	< 5	3.5E-02	0.0E+00	5.8E+04	ppm
	Chloroform	< 2	4.2E-03	9.62+01	5.8E+03	ppm
1	Chronium	٠,١	6.5E-01		2.9E+03	ppm
1	Chromium(111)	< 2	4.0E+03 2.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.8E+05 2.9E+03	bba
	Chromium(VI) Copper		3.7E+04	0.0E+00	2.2E+04	pps
	Dichloropropane, 1,2-		8.0E-02	8.6E+00	0.0E+00	bba
	Leed	< 2	1.2E+03		0.0E+00	bba
•	Methylene chloride	. 2	3.3E-01	7.8E+01		ppm
i	Mickel	< 2	1.96+03	0.0E+00	1.2E+04	ppm
i	Selenium	< 2	2.0E-02	0.0E+00	1.7E+03	ppm
i	Tetrahydrofuran	< 2	1.6E-01		0.0E+00	ppm
1	Trichloroethene, 1,1,1-	< 2	3.2E+03		5.2E+04	ppm
1	Trichloroethylene	< 2	2.9E-02	5.3E+01	0.0E+00	ppm
1	2 inc	< 2	4.3E+01	0.0E+00	1.26+05	ppm
2	Arsenic	< 2	3.3E+01	3.2E-01	5.8E+02	ppm
2	Serium	< 2	2.1E+02	0.0E+00	4.1E+04	ppm
2	Cadnium	< 2	4.0E-01	0.0E+00	2.96+02	ppm
5 5 5	Chronium	< 2	3.9E+02	0.0E+00	2.9E+03	ppm
2	Copper	< 2	4.5E+03	0.0E+00	2.2E+04	ppm
5	Lead	< 2	2.9E+02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	ppm
2	Mercury	< 2	4.0E-01	0.0E+00	1.7E+02	ppm
2	Nickel	< 5	6.1E+01	0.0E+00	1.2E+04	ppm
2 2 2	Selenium	< 5	4.2E-01	0.0E+00	1.7E+03	ppm
Z	Silver	< 2	1.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.7E+03	ppm
Z	Trichloroethylene	< 2	2.9E+01	5.3E+01	0.0E+00	bbw

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 4
SOIL EMPOSURE PATHWAY RESIDENT POPULATION THREAT WASTE CHARACTERISTICS
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Source: 1 Pond A

Source Mazardous Weste Quantity Value: 15576.92

Mezerdoue Substance	Toxicity Value		
Acetone	10		
Arsenic	10000		
Dorium	10000		
Carbon disulfide	1000		
Chloroform	100		
Chronium	10000		
Chromium(III)	10000		
Chromium(VI)	10000		
Copper	100		
Dichloropropene, 1,2-	100		
Lead	10000		
Methylene chloride	10		
Nickel	10000		
Selenium	1000		
Tetrahydrofuran		and the second second	
Trichloroethene, 1,1,1			
Trichloroethylene	10		
Zinc	10		

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 5
SOIL EMPOSURE PATHWAY RESIDENT POPULATION THREAT WASTE CHARACTERISTICS
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Source: 2 Irrigation Plot

Source Hazardous Waste Quantity Value: 322.67

Mezerdous Substance		Toxicity Value		
Areenic Berius		10000 10000		
Cadhium Chronium		10000		
Copper		100		
Mercury Bicket		10000		
Selenium Silver		1000		
Trichloroeth	ylene	1000		

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 6
SOIL EMPOSURE PATRIAY RESIDENT POPULATION THREAT WASTE CHARACTERISTICS
Litten Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Toxicity Factor: 1.00E+04
Sum of Source Mezardous Meste Quantity Values: 1.59E+04
Mezardous Meste Quantity Factor: 10000
Meste Characteristics Factor Category: 100

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: SOIL EMPOSURE PATHMAY RESIDENT POPULATION THREAT TARGETS Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Targets

Level I Population: 0.0 Value: 0.00

Level II Population: 0.0 Value: 0.00

Workers: 10.0 Value: 5.00

Resident Individual: Potentia Value: 0.00

Resources: NO Value: 0.00

Terrestial Sensitive Environment

Value

- N/A and/or data not specified

Terrestrial Sensitive Environments Factor: 0.00

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL FILE 04/16/91 PAGE: SOIL EXPOSURE PATHMAY MEARSY POPULATION THREAT LIKELIHOOD OF EXPOSURE Litten Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Likelihood of Exposure

No.	Source ID	Level of Contamination	Attractiveness/ Accessibility	Area of Contam. (sq. feet)
	Pond A Irrigation Plot	Level Level	19	202500 87120
540	hest Attractivens of Eligible Area	s Of Contaminatio	Volue: 10 on (sq. feet):	289620

Likelihood of Exposure Factor Category: 25

Source Nazardous Substance No.	Depth (ft.)	Concent.	Cencer	RFD	Units
1 Acetone	< 3		0.0E+00		ppn
1 Arsenic	< 2	1.8E-02	3.2E-01	5.8E+02	pp
1 Derive	< 2	1.0E+01	0.0E+00	4.1E+04	bba
1 Carbon disulfide	< 2	3.5E-02	0.0E+00	5.8E+04	ppm
1 Chloroform	< 2	4.2E-03	9.6E+01		ppm
1 Chronium	< 2	6.5E-01	0.0E+00	2.9E+03	
1 Chronium(111)	< 2	4.0E+03	0.0E+00		bba
1 Chronium(VI)	< 2	2.0E+00	0.0E+00		
1 Copper	< 2	3.7E+04	0.0E+00	2.2E+04	pps
1 Dichloropropone, 1,2-	< 5	8.0E-02	8.62+00	0.0E+00	
1 Leed	< 5	1.2E+03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	
1 Methylene chloride	< 2	3.3E-01		3.5E+04	bba
1 Nickel	< 5	1.96+03	0.0E+00		ppm
1 Selenium	< 5	2.0E-02	0.0E+00		ppm
1 Tetrahydrofuran	< 5	1.6E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	ppm
1 Trichloroethane, 1,1,1-	< 5	3.2E+03	0.0E+00	5.2E+04	pps
1 Trichloroethylene	< 2	2.96-02	5.3E+01	0.0E+00	bba
1 Zinc	< 5	4.3E+01	0.0E+00	1.2E+05	ppm
2 Arsenic	< 3	3.3E+01	3.2E-01	5.8E+02	Upp
2 Berium	< 2	2.1E+02	0.0E+00	4.1E+04	
2 Codnium	< 2	4.0E-01	0.06+00	2.9E+02	bbs
2 Chromium	< 2	3.9E+02	0.0E+00	2.9E+03	bbe
2 Copper 2 Load	< 2	4.5E+03	0.0E+00	2.2E+04	bba
2 Leed	< 2	2.9E+02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	Diam .
2 Mercury 2 Mickel	< 5	4.0E-01	0.0E+00	1.7E+02	bbs
	< 2	6.1E+01	0.0E+00	1.2E+04	bbs
2 Selenium	< <u>?</u>	4.2E-01	0.0E+00	1.7E+03	bba .
2 Silver 2 Trichloroethylene	< 5	1.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.7E+03	bbs
2 Trichloroethylene	< 2	2.9E+01	5.3E+01	0.0E+00	bba

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE:
SOIL EXPOSURE PATMAY MEARBY POPULATION THREAT MASTE CHARACTERISTICS
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Source: 1 Pond A

Source Mazardous Waste Quantity Value: 15576.92

Mezerdous Substance	Toxicity Value	
Acetone Arsonic Barium Carbon disulfide Chleroform Chremium Chremium(III) Chremium(VI) Capper Dichloropropane, 1,2- Lead Methylene chloride Mickel Selenium Tetrahydrofuran Trichloroethylene Zinc	10 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000	

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 10 SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY MEARSY POPULATION THREAT WASTE CHARACTERISTICS Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Source: 2 Irrigation Plot

Source Mazardous Waste Quantity Value: 322.67

Nezardous Substance	Toxicity Volue		
Arsenic	10000		
Serium .	10000		
Codnium Chronium	10000		
Copper	100		
Lood	10000		
Mercury Nickel	10000		
Selenium	1000		
Silver Trichloroethyler	1000		

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 11 SOIL EMPOSURE PATRIAL MEARSY POPULATION THREAT WASTE CHARACTERISTICS Litten Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Toxicity Factor: 1.00E+04
Sun of Source Nazerdous Meste Quantity Values: 1.59E+04
Nazerdous Meste Quantity Factor: 10000
Weste Characteristics Factor Category: 100

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 1 SOIL EMPOSURE PATHMAY MEARSY POPULATION THREAT TARGETS Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Hearby Individual

Population within 1/4 mile: 17.0

Hearby Individual Value: 1.0

Population Within 1 Hile

> 0 to 1/4 mile 17.0 0.0	Control of the Contro	- Berline						Ire
> 1/4 to 1/2 mile 22.0 0.0			0.0 0.0					

Population Within 1 Mile Factor: 0.

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE
AIR PATHWAY SCORESHEET
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

AIR MICRATION PATMAY Factor Cotogories & factors	Meximum Volum	Value Assigned
Likelihood of Release		
1. Observed Release 2. Petential to Release 2a. Gas Petential to Release 2b. Particulate Petential to Release 2c. Petential to Release 3. Likeliheed of Release	550 500 500 500 550	9 480 280 480 480 480
Weste Characteristics		
4. Texicity/Nability 5. Nezardous Veste Quantity 6. Weste Characteristics	100	2.00E+03 10000 56
Torgeta		
7. Mearest Individual 8. Papulation 8a. Level I Concentrations 8b. Level II Concentrations 8c. Potential Contemination 8d. Papulation (lines 8e+8b+8c) 9. Resources 10. Sehsitive Environments 10a. Actual Contemination 10b. Potential Contemination 10c. Sens. Environments(lines 10e+10b) 11. Targets (lines 7+8d+9+10c)	50 	7.00E+00 0.00E+00 0.00E+00 5.00E+00 5.00E+00 0.00E+00 2.70E-01 2.70E-01 1.73E+01
AIR MIGRATION PATHMAY SCORE (So)	100	5.20E+00

^{*} Maximum value applies to weste characteristics category.
** Maximum value not applicable.
*** No specific maximum value applies, see MRS for details.

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE:
AIR PATMANY LIMELINGUO OF RELEASE
Litten Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

COSERVED RELEASE

No. Sample ID

Distance (miles)

Level of Contamination

- N/A and/or data not specified

Observed Release Factor: 0

PREscore 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE:
AIR PATHWAY LINELIHOOD OF RELEASE
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Gas Higration Potential

GAS POTENTIAL TO RELEASE

				Cont	Source ain. Type	Potent		Potent to Rei	
Source II		Sourc		(A)		(C)		Value A(B+C)	
end A rrigotion	Plot	Surface Land To	Impound cotment	hent 1	11 28	17 17	28 45	200 450	

Gas Potential to Release Factor: 450

PREscore 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: A AIR PATMAY LIKELINGOD OF RELEASE Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Source: Pond A

Gascous Matendous S	kalestance	Higration	Substance Gas Potential Value	
Acetorie		17		
Corbon disulfide Chloroform		## ##		
Dichlereprepane, 1, Methylane chloride	2•	17		
Tetrahydrofuran		iř		
Trichloroethene, 1, Trichloroethylene	1,1-	17 17 17		

Average of Gas Higratian Potential Value for 3 Mazardous Substances: 17.000

Gas Higration Potential Value from Table 6-7: 17

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE:
AIR PATMAY LIMELIMODD OF RELEASE
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Source: Irr				zardous Sub gration Pot	stance Gar	
Control No.					ential val	
Rercury Trichleros	thylene		and a	}		
Average of	Con Wigner	ion Potentia	l Value for	3 Hozordov	. Debatons	-m: 16.000

Gas Higration Potential Value From Table 6-7: 17

PREscore 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 6
AIR PATHMAY LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE
Litten Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Particulate Higration Potential

PARTICULATE POTENTIAL TO RELEASE

	Partic. Cantain.	Source Type	Potent. Value	Sum	Pertic. Petential to Rel. Value A(0+C)	L
Pend A Surface Impoundment Irrigation Plot Land Treatment	10 10	22 22	8	22 22	220 220	

Particulate Potential to Release Factor: 220

PREscore 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL file 04/16/91 PAGE: ARR PATHMAY LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE
Litten Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Source: Pond A

Particulate Mazardous Substance

Aremic Borian Chronian Chronian(III) Chronian(VI) Copper Lood Victel Selonian Zinc PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE:
AIR PATHANY LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE
Litten Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Source: Irrigation Plot

Particulate Hazardous Substance

Aremic Berium Cadeium Chresium Capper Lead Hercury Bickel PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE:
AIR PATHWAY WASTE CHARACTERISTICS
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Source: 1 Pond A

Source Hazardous Waste Quantity Value: 28500.00

Hazardous Substance	Toxicity Value	Gas Mobility Value	Particulate Mobility Value	Toxicity/ Mobility Value
Acetone	10	1.00E+00	NA	1.00E+01
Arsenic	10000	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-01
Barium	10000	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-01
Carbon disulfide	1000	1.00E+00	NA	1.00E+03
Chloroform	100	1.00E+00	NA	1.00E+02
Chromium	10000	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-01
Chromium(III)	10000	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-01
Chromium(VI)	10000	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-01
Copper	100	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-03
Dichloropropane, 1,2-	100	1.00E+00	NA	1.00E+02
Lead	10000	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-01
Methylene chloride	10	1.00E+00	NA	1.00E+01
Nickel	10000	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-01
Selenium	1000	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-02
Tetrahydrofuran	1	1.00E+00	NA	1.00E+00
Trichloroethane, 1,1,1-	10	1.00E+00	NA	1.00E+01
Trichloroethylene	10	1.00E+00	NA	1.00E+01
Zinc	10	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-04

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 10
AIR PATHWAY WASTE CHARACTERISTICS
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Source: 2 Irrigation Plot

Source Hazardous Waste Quantity Value: 322.67

Hazardous Substance	Toxicity Value	Gas Mobility Value	Particulate Mobility Value	Toxicity/ Mobility Value
Arsenic	10000	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-01
Barium	10000	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-01
Cadmium	10000	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-01
Chromium	10000	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-01
Copper	100	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-03
Lead	10000	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-01
Mercury	10000	2.00E-01	2.00E-05	2.00E+03
Nickel	10000	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-01
Selenium	1000	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-02
Silver	1000	NA	2.00E-05	2.00E-02
Trichloroethylene	10	1.00E+00	NA	1.00E+01

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 11
AIR PATHWAY WASTE CHARACTERISTICS
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Hazardous Substances Found in an Observed Release

Sample Observed Release
ID Hazardous Substance

Particulate Gas Toxicity/ Toxicity/ Mobility Value Mobility Value

mazardous substance mostricy factor mostricy fac

⁻ N/A and/or data not specified

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 12
AIR PATHWAY WASTE CHARACTERISTICS
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Toxicity/Mobility Value from Source Haza	rdous Substances: 2.00E+03
Toxicity/Mobility Value from Observed Re Substances:	lease Hazardous 0.00E+00
Toxicity/Mobility Factor:	2.00E+03
Sum of Source Hazardous Waste Quantity Va	alues: 2.88E+04
Hazardous Waste Quantity Factor:	10000
Waste Characteristics Factor Category:	56

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91
AIR PATHWAY TARGETS

Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Actual Contamination

Distance No. Sample ID

(miles) Level of Contamination

- N/A and/or data not specified

Potential Contamination

Distance Categories Subject

to Potential Contamination		Population	Value
Onsite		0.0	0.0000
> 0 to 1/4 mile		17.0	0.4000
> 1/4 to 1/2 mile	, .	22.0	0.0900
> 1/2 to 1 mile		87.0	0.0900
> 1 to 2 miles	9 0 A	1814.0	0.8000
> 2 to 3 miles		7003.0	1.2000
> 3 to 4 miles		15069.0	2.3000

Potential Contaminantion Factor: 5.0000

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 1
AIR PATHWAY TARGETS
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Nearest Individual Factor

Level of Contamination: Potential Distance in miles: > 0 to 1

Nearest Individual Value: 7

Resources

Resource Use: YES

Resource Value: 5

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91 PAGE: 15
AIR PATHWAY TARGETS
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Actual Contamination, Sensitive Environments

S	en:	siti	ve Envi	ronme	nt	Distance (miles)	Sensitive Environment Value
	-	N/A	and/or	data	not	specified	
			8 0 4				saft y

Actual Contamination, Wetlands

	-	_	tance egor				Wetland Acreage		Wetla Acrea	100	Value	•
			N/A	and/or	data	not	specified	2.7	P 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	de .	1 10	
3												

Sensitive Environments Actual Contamination Factor: 0.000 (Sum of Sensitive Environments + Wetlands Values)

PRESCORE 1.0 - PRESCORE.TCL File 04/16/91
AIR PATHWAY TARGETS Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division - 09/07/93

Potential Contamination, Sensitive Environments

Sensitive Environment	Distance (miles)	Sensitive Environment Value	Distance Weight	Weighted Value/10
Lepus californicus	0.500	50	0.0540	0.270
	0.000	0	1.0000	0.000
Sum of Sensitive Environ	ments Weighted	Values/10:		0.270

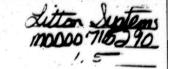
Potential Contamination, Wetlands

Distance Wetland Category Acreage	Wetland Acreage Value	Distance Weight	Weighted Value/10
- N/A and/or data not specified			

_____ Sensitive Environment Potential Contamination Factor: 0.270

APPENDIX B

Referenced Documents



12-23-8

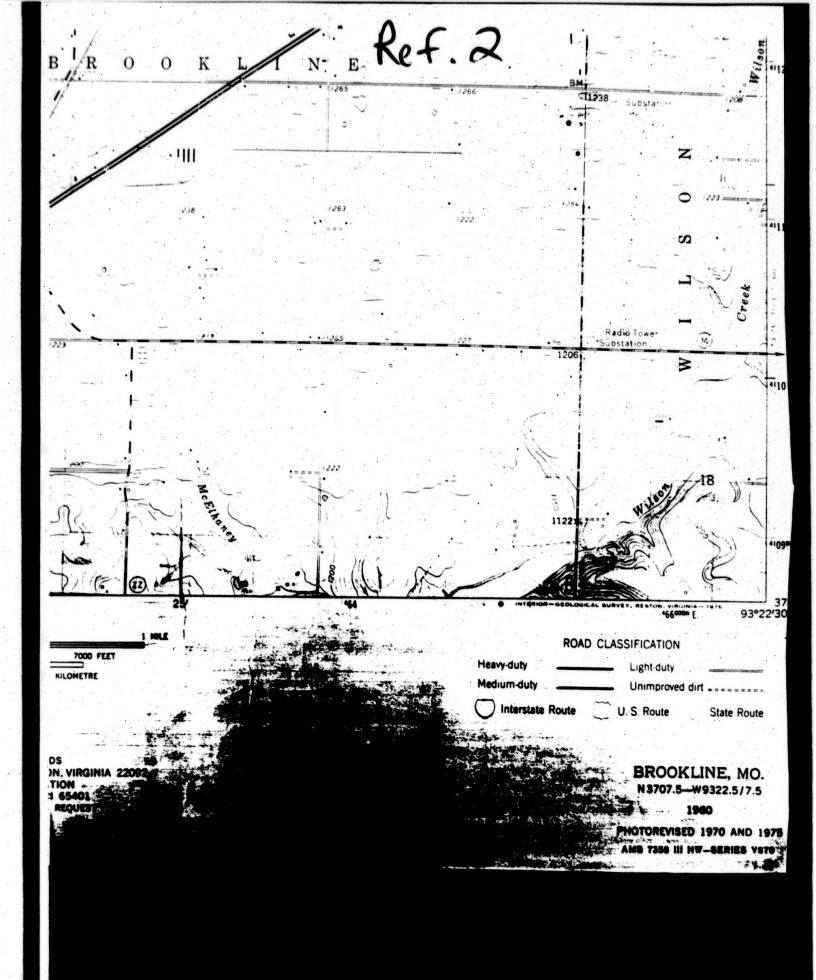
HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE INSPECTION REPORT Litton Industries - Advanced Circuitry Division Springfield, Missouri



YASTE MANAGEMENT

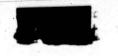
December 23, 1988

Prepared by
Charles L. Kroeger
Springfield Regional Office
Department of Natural Resources



LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE CALCULATION WORKSHEET #2 LI USING ENGINEER'S SCALE (1/60)

AKA: Circuity Division
AKA:
CITY: Springfield STATE: MO ZIP CODE:
SITE REFERENCE POINT:
usgs quad map name: Brookling township: 29 Ns range: 22 EW
SCALE: 1:24,000 MAP DATE: 1960 SECTION: NE 1/4 SE 1/4 SW1/4
MAP DATUM: 1927 1983 (CIRCLE ONE) MERIDIAN:
COORDINATES FROM LOWER RIGHT (SOUTHEAST) CORNER OF 7.5' MAP (attach photocopy):
LONGITUDE: 93 · 22 · 30" LATITUDE: 37 · 07 · 30"
COORDINATES FROM LOWER RIGHT (SOUTHEAST) CORNER OF 2.5' GRID CELL:
LONGITUDE: 93 · 22 · 30" LATITUDE: 37 · 12 · 30"
CALCULATIONS: LATITUDE (7.5' QUADRANGLE MAP)
A) NUMBER OF RULER GRADUATIONS FROM LATITUDE GRID LINE TO SITE REF POINT: 40
B) MULTIPLY (A) BY 0.3304 TO CONVERT TO SECONDS:
A x 0.3304 = <u>133.48</u> -
c) express in minutes and seconds (1'= 60"): 2.13.48"
D) ADD TO STARTING LATITUDE: 37 . 12.30.00" + 2.13.48 =
SITE LATITUDE: 37 . 14 · 43 . 48 "
CALCULATIONS: LONGITUDE (7.5' QUADRANGLE MAP)
A) NUMBER OF RULER GRADUATIONS FROM RIGHT LONGITUDE LINE TO SITE REF POINT: 9
B) MULTIPLY (A) BY 0.3304 TO CONVERT TO SECONDS:
$A \times 0.3304 = 2.97$
C) EXPRESS IN MINUTES AND SECONDS (1'= 60"):
D) ADD TO STARTING LONGITUDE: 93 · 22 · 30 . 00 " + 0 · 2 . 97 =
SITE LONGITUDE: 93 .22 .32 .97.
INVESTIGATOR: Caroly McManigal DATE: 8-26-93



MODO 74529

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
LABORATORY SERVICES PROGRAM

Report of Sampling Investigation Litton Industries Springfield, Missouri January 27, 1988

INTRODUCTION

Information received by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources indicates that liquid plating waste was discharged onto property owned by Litton Industries. Litton manufactures printed circuit boards, the process of which includes plating with copper pyropnosphate, nickei, rhodium, gold, and tin. Plating waste has been disposed of by irrigation on Litton property, discharged into a sinkhole on Litton property, and by discharging into ponds which overflowed into terraced leach fields on Litton property. The ponds have since been cleaned out and dozed in, and the studges from the ponds were nauled to an approved waste disposal site. All of these disposal processes took place in the same general area of property owned by Litton, at different time intervals. The waste is reported to have contained toxic metals and possibly organic solvents, and may pose a threat to the shallow groundwater. At the request of the waste Management Program, a sampling investigation was conducted by Ken Teeter of the Laboratory Services Program, Environmental Emergency Response Unit, accompanied by Mr. Chuck Kroeger, of the Springfield Regional Office.

METHODS

The former leach field used by Litton Industries was divided into two sections: the upper leach field area, and the lower leach field area. A site map indicating the upper and lower leach fields is attached as Appendix A. One composite soil sample of five aliquots was collected from the upper leach field area, and one composite soil sample of six aliquots was collected from the lower leach field area. Duplicate samples were collected, with the duplicate going to personnel from Litton Industries. One soil background sample was collected from the eastern front lawn of the Litton property. Soil samples were collected by drilling approximately twelve inches into the soil using a one and one-half inch diameter hand auger. collecting the cuttings in a clean aluminum tray, thoroughly mixing the aliquots (if applicable), and spooning the sample into appropriate sample containers supplied by the Divisional Laboratory.

KEDETYED

Litton Industries

FORESTELL MAZATIONS WASTE IN

Litton Industrias Navonias II July villasia. La located adjacent to the Soringias a Septonol History - History - Mearney Street in miles what I the Junction of Highway - and Hearney Atheor - Highway Fue: The Legal Rescription is IW - 17 - 18W 100. Section 6. TOOM. ROOM.

The Litton site is owned by: Litton Industries. Inc. 350 North Inssent Seveniy Hills. IA 90210 mooco 7/90 703

-- 2-85

Litton regan operation at the site in about 1964, manufacturing printed directly tolards. Processed included in the operation are plating with copper pyrophosphate, tin highel, rhodium, gold, and tin.

Litten initially disposed of washewater by thregation and by discharging to a sinkhole on the Litton property. This was discontinued of ter bonds were constructed for storage and settling. Wastewater and sludges were also discharged through a series of terraces into a pit. The soils were determined to have an ion estraction to the copper as the Wastawater percolated through it. What didn't scar into the soils flower into the pit.) The entire area thround the sita id laccened with sinkholes and has been determined to is a recharge area for oprings to the north, east and west. In some 1975 the sludges were removed from the pits, drummed up, and disposed of at an approved facility. Wastawater from the blant was then dischanged to a lagoon system which also was liter abandoned. Clashed out and comed in. The sludges from the lagoon were hauled to an approved waste disposal sita. The summany has connected to the Springilals municipal rewerage system and installed a pretreatment "" i plating wastes.

Topper is thought to be the predominate waste of the site observer. There may also be some solvents such as TE. Quantities and concentrations are not known. The sludge has been removed but soils where land application was done through overland flow and irrigation may have high concentrations of copper and or solvents.

Some copper compounds are toxic and TOE is a carcinogen. The specific copper compounds found on the litton site are not known at this time.

Escause of the kardt topography of the area there is a potential of groundwater contamination. There is no surface water runoff in the site area. Contaminants would be limited to those leadned from the coils on the gently rolling site.

The area surrounding the site is zoned industrial with some pasturing of beef and dairy cattle. There is very little residential

3.500 Greene County
Litton Industries

Mr. James K. Dow
Facilities Manager
Advanced Circuitry Division
P.O. Box 2847 C.S.S.
Springfield, MO 65802

Dear Mr. Dow:

This is to confirm our visit of September 25, 1979.

Two violations of Regulation 10 CSR 20-7.010 were noted. An overflow from the copper waste lagoon had occurred and additionally sanitary wastes from the irrigation site were entering the sinkhole.

It is our opinion that adequate planning and operation could have prevented both violations. The letter of approval for operation, issued February 18, 1976, specified, as a condition of approval, that influent flow as well as basin percolation rates be determined. Influent flow measurements would have brought to your attention the problems of extraneous flows in days or weeks, rather than months. Irrigation of sanitary wastewater only during periods when the soil is not saturated, and moving the irrigation equipment periodically should prevent the direct discharge to the sinkhole. In numerous visits to the plant, the irrigation header has always been in the one general area just southwest of the large sinkhole.

Your cooperation in preventing a reoccurrance of the conditions found during our visit will be expected. If you have any questions please advise:

Season of the sale of the sale

Yours truly,

Environmental Specialist III
Springfield Regional Office
Department of Natural Resources

ES/Jo

cc: Mr. Bob Hentges - Water Pollution Control Program ()

LABORATORY SERVICES PROGRAM REPORT OF SAMPLE ANALYSIS

SAMPLE NO. 81-9619

	Ale _	iton I	Tuel.
7/2). <u>.</u>	CDCC7/	52963
		141	11-
		4	1-20-1

							***		-		
							_		1	4-2	ابنون
Reported to _	John .	Nixon,	Regiona.	l Admi	inistra	tor	Da	te	4=20	7=81	
Affiliation _	Sprin	gfield	Regiona.	l Off:	lce						
Sample Descri	ption	2-40 m on tag		from	Litton	East	Well	Lab	eled	sample	#1
Collected by	Burt	McCullo	ugh				Da	te	3-24	4-81	
Affiliation _	Sprin	gfield	Regiona.	1 Off.	ice			,			
	3 3 4						2 7 17 17				

PARAMETERS	RESULTS	UNITS	REMARKS
vinyl chloride	132	ug/1	
1,1-dichloroethyle	ne 8.1	ug/1	
1,1-dichloroethane	176	ug/1	
trans-1,2-dichloro	ethylene 335	ug/1	
1,1,1-trichloroeth	ane 63	ug/1	
1,2 dichloropropan	e 79	ug/1	
trichloroethylene	17	ug/1	

The analysis of this sample was performed in accordance with procedures as outlined in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, EPA manual of Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes and/or/Annual Book of ASTM Standards.

James H. Long, Director

Laboratory Services Program

Division of Environmental Quality

JHL/mvm

CHRISTOPHER S. BOND

Governor Frea A. Latser Director

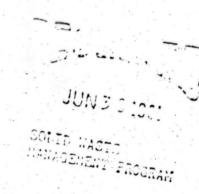
Division of Environmental Quality Robert J. Schreiber Jr., P.E. Director

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
P.O. Box 1368 2010 Missouri Blvd. Jefferson City. Missouri 65102 (314)751-3241

VISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY LABORATORY SERVICES PROGRAM

Ref. 8

Report of Investigation Litton Advanced Circuitry Division May 20, 1981



. INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Water Pollution Control Program, an investigation was conducted of the Litton Advanced Circuitry Division in Springfield, Missouri, and various sites in the vicinity during the period from 1000 to 1800, May 21, 1981. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the source of volatile organize found in earlier analyses, and the effect on local ground water. Sampling was performed by David Paulsen and Larry Alderson of the important follows Frogram, DEC. Remonned involved in the inspection included Jim Dow, Froduction Engineer with Litton, Dob Carcon and Maren Chandler, with the City of Springfield, and Eurt McCullough and John Mixon of the Springfield Regional Office.

METHODS

Grab samples were collected by filling appropriate containers while maintaining a zero head space to prevent the loss of volatile organics.

At the request of Litton representatives, two (2) extra sets of samples were collected for comparative analyses. Samples were collected at each of the following locations:

Sample -Number

81-6227 - Fulbright Springs - included as a control.

81-6228 - Unnamed spring located on Stephens property feeding Clear Creek (this site was substituted for the upper end of Clear Creek at Clear Creek Park off Rt. AB - permission to enter the property was denied).

81-6223 - Ritter Spring #1 West

£1-6230 - Rittor Spring #2 East

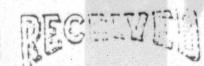
81-6231 - Fantastic Caverns - cave spring

81-6232 - Fantastic Caverns - rotable water supply

81-6033 - Little Sac River - at Fantastic Caverns

81-8234 - Litton Sanitary Lageon

Mr. Ron Enos, President Advanced Circuitry Division, Litton Industries Inc. P. O. Bex 2847, 4811 West Kearner MAP 2 Springfield, Missouri 65803



MAR 2 9 1982

Dear Mr. Enos:

SOLID WASTE

The Department of Natural Resources is therein dissuing in emergency directive to Advanced Circuit, y Division of Ditton Industrie 1, hereinafter referred to as Litton ACD, in accordance with 10 CSN 20-7.011 (2) (3).

This order is effective immediately and replaces the emergency directive dated. March 19, 1982.

The Department of Natural Resources is hereby advising Litton ACD that a catastrophic sinkhole collapse could occur in the bottom of Pond A at any time. If this occurs, the total contents of Pond A, including wastewater and hazardous sludge, would be discharged directly to the groundwater. To minimize the chances of this hazard occurring, bitton ACD is hereby authorized and directed to take the following actions:

- Litton ACD shall discharge as much wastewater as possible and acceptable to the Springfield city sewer until all liquid portions are removed from Pond A.
- 2) As an alternate to the Paragraph (1), and as may be necessary to empty the lagoon, wistewater from Fond A shall be applied by spray irrigation on Litton ACD property (50 acres here or less available for opray irrigation) at a rate of approximately open-third inch per day.
- Wastewater shall not be applied directly to any known sinkholes on the property.
- A) Removal of the riquid port of the landon reduces the danger of a catastrophic collage of time 1. However, labordous sludge and contaminate soil will remain in the lago a pottom making threat to groundwater if a sinkhole should develop to the landon bottom. For that reason, Litton ACD is hereby ordered to summer to the Winte Management Program, for approval, a revised closure plan specifically addressing removal of the sludge and contaminated soil. This clan shall include a revised timetable and shall be submitted by April 15, 1982.
- 5) Litton ACD shall report to ENR Springfield Regional Office on a dail/ basis advising DNR of their progress. A log of all actions taken by Litton regarding this project shall be maintained and provided DNR on a weekly basis.



· Ref. 10

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION VII 324 EAST ELEVENTH STREET KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI - 64106 NOV 1 0 1982

EPA I.D. NO: MODO07152903

Mr. David Edwards Litton Advanced Circuitry P.O. Box 2847, Commercial Station Springfield, Missouri 65803

Dear Mr. Edwards:

We have reviewed the report on closure of the hazardous waste lagoon submitted on October 27, 1982. The report on closure contained sufficient detail for us to determine how the lagoon was actually closed. The inspection reports were particularly helpful. This letter constitutes approval of the report and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) closure activity at your facility. We appreciate the cooperation received from Litton during review of the closure plan.

Any questions on this letter should be directed to Karen Flournoy at (816) 374-6531.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Morby
Chief, Waste Management Branch

Akr and Waste Management Division

cc: MDNR - Paul Meiburger Hood-Rich-Paul Hickman

JOHN ASHCROFT

Governor

G. TRACY MEHAN III.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES MEMORANDUM

the Fegul. File

Division of Energy
Division of Environmental Quality
Division of Geology and Land Survey
Division of Management Services
Division of Parks, Recreation.

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	MONR
	12-14-89

DATE:

December 14, 1989

mo:

Litton Registry File, Greene County

THROUGH:

Mr. Jim Belcher Whit Chief, Planning and Pre-Remedial Unit,

Superfund Section, WMP

FROM:

Mr. Kevin Kelly, Environmental Specialist, Superfund Section,

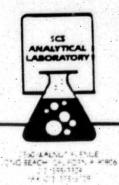
MMP

SUBJECT: Litton Registry Status

The status of the Litton Registry proposal regarding a portion of their property located in Greene County has been on hold due to the pending receipt of a revised Cleanup Assessment from the Missouri Department of Health (MDOH). The final Cleanup Assessment has now been completed. The Cleanup Assessment designates recommended safe soil levels of contaminants in the soil for any use (residential or commercial). A copy of the Cleanup Assessment is attached.

The contaminant levels found on the Litton property do not exceed these recommended safe soil levels except in the case of total lead. Lead was detected on the Litton property at a level of 290 ppm. The MDOH recommended safe soil level for any use at the site is 238 ppm. Although the safe lead level is exceeded, total lead cannot be characterized as a RCRA hazardous waste by definition unless the total lead content fails EP Toxicity testing or can be identified as a constituent generated from a listed non-specific or specific source hazardous waste that may have been disposed on the Litton property. MDNR lab data indicates lead does not fail EP Toxicity testing and we currently do not have evidence to prove the lead was generated from a listed hazardous waste.

Trichlorethlyene (TCE) was also detected in the soil at a level of 29 ppm which is below the recommended MDOH safe level of 71 ppm. Ritter Spring located off site revealed a level of 68 ppb TCE, well above the MDOH recommended safe level of 5 ppb. The exact source of the TCE contamination found in Ritter Spring is inconclusive. More hydrogeological studies are needed to determine the source of TCE. It is reported that several industries in this area use TCE.

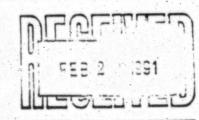


MEMO

Jeff Stewart

From: Lam V. Ho

Job No.: 0290008.01



February 13, 1991

Page 1 of 33

LABORATORY REPORT

Samples: Fifteen (15) water samples and nine (9) soil samples from Litton ACD, received 01/29/91 and analyzed 2/04/91, 02/07/91, 02/08/91, 02/11/91 and 02/12/91. One (1) soil sample (B-B4-7) broken during shipment.

Sample ID (200.7) (200.7) (200.7) (9010)	1111
B-B1-5.5 10 38 50 ND B-B1-10 12 27 56 ND	
B-B2-6 830 36 61 ND B-B3-5 5 ND 20 ND B-B3-10 6 12 29 ND	
B-B3-15 9 11 39 ND B-B4-5 47 13 24 ND B-B4-7 9 ND 20 ND	
B-B4-10 25 25 50 ND Detection Limit 2 10 2 1	

ND - Not Detected

EPA 8240 and EPA 601 - see attached sheets

Lorce Kenyo Loree Kenyon

Chemist

an V Ho Lam V. Ho PhD, REP Laboratory Director

litton5.rep

AUG () 1 1993

SAFE SECTION

MICCOURT DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESCURCES 205 JEFFERSON STREET P.O. BOX 176 JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102

IN THE MATTER OF)	
LITTON SITE, SPRINGFIELD) GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI)	CONSENT AGREEMENT MDNR APPEAL NOS. SF-91-7A AND SF-91-8A
Litton Systems, Inc., Advanced Circuitry Division APPELLANT)	
PROCEEDING UNDER 10 CSR 25-10.010(2)E OF THE MISSOURI HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS)	

Rof. 14

June 5, 1992 EPA/PA Report - Zenith Electronics Corporation Project No. 12-D247-07 Page 14

data obtained from the storm water retention and Zenith/Pepsi Cola ponds. EPA and MDNR representatives determined that a stormwater permit application was unnecessary (Ref. 39).

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This section of the report summarizes available information regarding the quality of site soils, surface water, and groundwater.

3.1 Water Supply

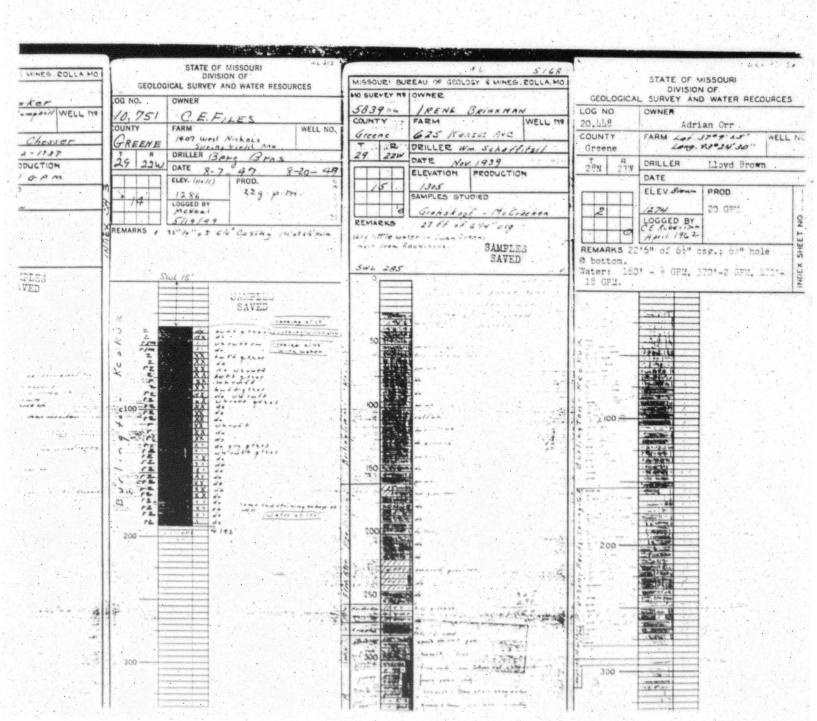
The City of Springfield supplies potable water to properties within a four-mile radius of the site. The water intakes are in the James River, Fellows Lake, McDaniel Lake, and Fulbright Spring. Each of these surface water intakes constitute approximately 25 percent of the drinking water for the Springfield area (Ref. 28). The City of Springfield also has an additional 13 groundwater wells. Of these 13 wells, three are used for the distribution system and the remaining ten are used as reserve (e.g., in the event of drought). The percentage of the drinking water supply contributed by groundwater ranges from 0.8 to 3.5 percent. Groundwater is used in general to improve the quality of the surface water rather than to supplement the supply.

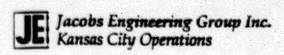
Based on available well records filed with MDNR, there are 174 water supply wells within a four-mile radius of the site. Table 3-1 contains a listing of the area wells (Ref. 29). There are no wells located on the Zenith site (Ref. 3).

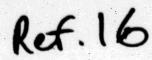
3.2 Surface Water

The primary surface water drainage pathway across the site is to the north and west, toward the storm water retention and fire sprinkler water system ponds (Ref. 39). The Zenith/Pepsi Cola pond receives runoff from the Zenith parking lots, off-site parking lots, city streets and the adjacent railroad right-of-way. In addition, the Zenith/Pepsi Cola pond also receives overflow from the fire sprinkler water system pond. These stormwater retention areas are designed to contain most facility runoff. In the event that the storm water retention pond exceeds capacity, there is an outlet drain to the city sewer system (Refs. 36 and 39). Runoff from the site, which does not enter the retention ponds, may flow to the west and northwest to an intermittent stream located approximately 2,000 feet northwest of the site. Approximately two miles northwest of the site, the intermittent stream empties into the South Dry Sac River (Ref. 1). The South Dry Sac River is used for fishing and other water recreation activities. There are no other surface water bodies within 1,000 feet of the site, with the exception of the ponds (Ref. 3).

Ref. 15 (attached attend of references).



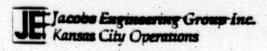


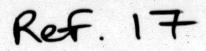


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Telephone Conversation Record

Recorded By: Caroly	M. Manes	Title:	Project Manager, Site Manager, etc
L Date Strong	2025312/	513 Client	EPA
Person Contacted (Name, Title)	Lisa Con	way So	Phone No. 236-
Person Contacted (Organization/	Agency) US Co	maria Ri	reau
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Action Items			Due Date

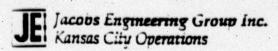




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Drinking Water Questionnaire

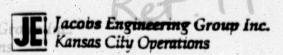
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Recorded By:	ar.	いない	1	Titles	Ste Mana	cer
Jacobs Project N	oJWBS //2	Signature (requi	ured) (S	Site:	Project Manager, Site	MADRIGUE, etc.)
Person Contacte	d (Name, Title)	ChuckA	techold	haboreton Arelyst	Phone No. 4	17-831-88
Person Contacte	d (Organization/A	gency/City/S	tates C.+	vol Springfie	1d Chilities	La bore tory
		Conve	rsation Su	1 1 3		
1. Does the commun	ury have a centralized	drinking water	r supply system	Yes No 2.	Name Sountie	d City Water
3. Is it public or priv	rate? Private	Public 4. So	ource of drinkin	g water: Grounawa	ter Surface Water	Combination
5. Can the water con	npany provide a syste	em distribution	map? City	will send		☐Yes ☐ No
. Does the system s	upply water to any of	tner community	? Tres I	No I Community:		
Do neignboring o	ommunities nave dru	nking water sup	piy systems (as	k for contacts)?	rs No iContacts:	
3. What are the nam	es or the drinking wa	iter sources (i.e.	Wellfield Num	Der 11? James River	Fellow Lakells	Oniel Lite F
9. Total population	served by the system:	10150	0.000/	population of	d Springfiel	1
For a groun	ndwater supply syste	m answer the fo	oilowing quest	ons. For surface wate	r supplies go to page	2
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A. Explain any	well closings.	.ne				
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B. Is the water	700	d such that wate			anv part of the system	ni √es □Yes ∃No
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B. is the water	system interconnected	d such that wate				
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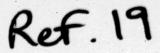


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Telephone Conversation Record

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acobs Project No.JWBS	/ \ \
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Person Contacted (Organization / Agency)	-2<-3
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Conversatio	on Summary
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Action Items	Due Date





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Telephone Conversation Record

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	25314	Client	EPA T	
Person Contacted (Name, Title)	ilie Daeith	William Variable	Phone No.	(314)36
Person Contacted (Organization/Age	ncy) HONE-	- Lir Uhrant		
Subject:				
Conversation Summa	Conversation	Summary		
Jacobs (Questions/Replies)		r (Questions / Replies	Contact (Questi	ons/Repties)
s springfield in a		165		
er Uhe and Protection				
				A. J.
Action Items			Due Date	

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LITTON

LATITUDE 37:14:44 LONGITUDE 93:22:33 1983 POPULATION

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s 4	0	0	0	0	0	869	869
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S 6	0	0	0	0	1513	4386	5899
s 7	0	0	0	0	1400	6324	7724
s 8	0	0	0	0	2003	0	2003
s 9	0	0	0	0	159	712	871
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\$12	0	0	0	0	0	640	640
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press RETURN to continue
REPORT LITTON successfully created

1. Site level retrieval of data

MENU: Geodata Handling Data List procedures

2.	Access Census Data	(CENSUS)
3.	Determine County Coverage	(COVERAGE)
4.	Geographic Data Management	(GEOOM)
5.	HUCODE/SOIL Locator	(HUCODE)
5.	Convert to Lat/Long	(LATLON)
7.	Lookup/Examine Star Station Data	(STAR)
3.	Find US cities	(USCITY)
2.	Find Soil Survey Status of Counties	(SSURVEY)
10.	70, 80, 90, 95 Demographic Data Retrieval	(SUPERPOP)

Inter an option number or a procedure name (in parentheses) or a command: HELP, HELP option, BACK, CLEAR, EXIT, TUTOR LEMS>

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION



MAILING ADDRESS P.O. Box 180 Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0180 STREET LOCATION
2901 West Truman Boulevard
Jefferson City, Missouri

Telephone: 314/751-4115
Missouri Relay Center 1-800-735-2966 (TDD)
JERRY J. PRESLEY. Director
April 12, 1993

Ms. Traci A. Phillips
Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.
10901 West 84th Terrace
Suite 210
Lenexa, KS 66214

Re: 19 Sites in Missouri

Dear Ms. Phillips:

Thank you for your letter of March 17, 1993 regarding threatened and endangered species within the proposed project areas.

Department staff examined map and computer files for federal and state rare, threatened and endangered species and determined that sensitive species or communities are known to occur on the immediate sites or surrounding areas. Please see the Heritage Data Base reports attached to the site location descriptions.

The absence of further occurrences of sensitive species and natural communities does not mean that they do not occur within the impacted area, merely that no additional information is known at this time. This report should not be regarded as a final statement on the presence or absence of rare or endangered species or high quality natural communities; only an on-site inspection can verify the absence or existence of such species or communities.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment.

Sincerely,

DAN F. DICKNEITE

PLANNING DIVISION CHIEF

DFD:GTC:cgi

